

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 821.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED) 4d.
(STAMPED) 6d.

CITY of LONDON ELECTION.

At a Meeting of the CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION COMMITTEE, held on TUESDAY, July 23, 1861, it was unanimously

RESOLVED.—That this Committee calling to mind the unanimous resolution of the Church-rate Abolition Conference, held in Freemasons' Hall in February last, "to adhere to the demand for the total extinction of Church-rates," earnestly recommends that no candidate be supported in the approaching elections for the City of London who will not pledge himself to vote for the entire abandonment of the coercive principle in providing for the maintenance of public worship.

By order of the Committee,
N. T. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL LIBERAL ELECTORS' COMMITTEE SITS HERE DAILY, to secure the return of WESTERN WOOD, Esq., the Liberal Candidate for the City of London.

W. C. PRESCOTT, Chairman.
K. D. HODGSON, M.P.
THOMSON HANKEY, M.P., } Vice-Chairmen.
W. J. HALL,

Guildhall Coffee House, King-street, Cheapside.

CITY ELECTION.—Public Meetings, at which Mr. WESTERN WOOD will attend and address the Electors, will be held as follows:—

TO-DAY. An aggregate General Meeting, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at Two o'clock.

THURSDAY.—For Aldgate, Billingsgate, and Portoken, at Sussex-hall, Leadenhall-street, at Seven o'clock.

Central Liberal Electors' Committee, Guildhall Coffee-house, July 23, 1861.

THE SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 3, GOWER-STREET North, Conducted by the Rev. T. T. LYNCH, are now resumed.

Commence at Eleven.

THE JOHN ANDERSON COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—HARPER TWELVETREES, Esq.
TREASURER—The Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P.

SUBSCRIPTIONS on behalf of JOHN ANDERSON, the Fugitive Slave, will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee, or may be paid to the credit of the Treasurer, at Messrs. Hansome and Co.'s Bank.

COOKE BAINES, } Hon.
JOSEPH A. HORNER, } Secs.

106, Cheapside.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey.

Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom. Contributions towards this national Charity are earnestly requested. There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and although the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election, the Board can only elect 20. They would gladly announce a larger number for admission did the funds permit.

Pamphlets, illustrating the workings of the Charity, may be had gratuitously on application to the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

Annual subscription, 10s. 6d., or £1 1s.; Life ditto, £5 5s. or £10 10s.

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Foultry, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

THIRTY VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in OCTOBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the first of September. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited. For a Life Governor, 100. 10s.; annually, 10. 1s. Life Subscriber, 50. 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d. The votes increasing in proportion to the Contribution.

CHAPEL-KEEPER and PEW OPENER.—WANTED, a MAN and his WIFE as CHAPEL-KEEPER and PEW-OPENER at Sutherland Independent Chapel, Walworth. Salary, 20l. per annum.

Apply, by letter, to Mr. Vickridge, No. 1, Sutherland-square, Walworth, E.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hutton's Wallsend Screened, at 25s.; good Seconds at 23s.; and Inland Coals at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward's Road, Hackney, N.E.

REQUIRED by a member of a Christian Church, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a WIDOWER, with or without family, or in any capacity where trust and confidence are required.

Address, Y. Z., office of this paper.

DRAPERY BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF. It is well situated in a large manufacturing town, and good reasons for giving up can be assigned. Coming in 1,500l., if required, can be reduced the 500l.

Apply to S. W. B., 14, Old-square, Birmingham.

TO DRAPERS and OTHERS.—WANTED, in a month, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in any part of England. Has had five-and-half years' experience of counting-house duties, including experience as Check Clerk and general Bookkeeper. Is well acquainted with the dissecting system, and can have unexceptionable reference.

Address, A. B., Office of the "Nonconformist," London.

TO CLERKS and GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in a first-class Family Trade, an efficient CLERK and CASHIER, and an experienced COUNTERMAN, not less than twenty-eight years of age. Preference given to members of Dissenting churches.

Apply to Mr. Nicholson, Grocer, Tunbridge-wells.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a genteel, active YOUTH to be ARTICLED to an extensive BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT in an important commercial town. A VACANCY also occurs for another YOUTH as an INDOOR APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS in the same concern.

For terms apply to Forbes and Bennett, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, and Engravers to the Queen, 143, High-street, Southampton.

A YOUNG MAN, of thorough business habits, wishes to obtain a permanent situation in a BUILDER'S or ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, on a Nobleman's Estate, or any place of trust and responsibility. Has had seventeen years' experience in the Building Trade—four-and-a-half years as Confidential Clerk and Manager to a Builder. Understands Bookkeeping, Drawing Plans, Working Sketches, and all the routine of office duties. First-class testimonials from present employer, also reference kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Adey, Bexley-heath.

Address, "Hopeful," 6, Albion-place, Blackfriars, S.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON begs to intimate that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 29th inst.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near Birmingham.

Mr. F. EWEN'S School will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, August 2.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, VANBRUGH PARK, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

Mr. A. STEWART, jun., RECEIVES into his house a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to EDUCATE.

Terms, Fifty-five and Sixty-five Guineas.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.—Mr. LONG'S

Pupils have gained honours and occupied foremost positions in various Public Examinations, and on two recent occasions have received the only Classical prizes given among a large number of schools examined.

Particulars of the above, with numerous references, will be given on application. Terms, inclusive, from Fifty Guineas, according to age.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH-COAST, DORSET-SHIRE.—HEATHFIELD-HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful Watering-Place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on Thursday, July 25th.

Parkstone, June 19, 1861.

STOKE HALL CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., M.C.P., Principal.

The present Vacation will terminate on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

There is a separate department for younger pupils under a Lady Teacher.

Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION.—WEST HILL HOUSE, HASTINGS.

This School, conducted by the Rev. W. PORTER, will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, July 29.

A Prospectus on application.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S School for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN on the 30th July.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application.

The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the boys whose education they promote.

Eleven pupils from this establishment have passed the Oxford Examinations.

BROADWAY, UPPER PLAISTOW, LONDON.

The MRS. SMITH inform their friends that their School will re-open Thursday, July 25th. References: Revs. J. C. Harrison, Queen's-road, Regent's-park; W. S. Edwards, Canonbury-road; J. Curran, Plaistow; Paxton Hood, Barnsbury; H. Linthwaite, M.A., Northwick; T. G. Slight, M.A., Taxall; Thomas Rambootham, M.A., Bury; H. Smith, Esq., Bradfield Hall, Norfolk; Richard Dale, Esq., Plaistow; J. G. Mayer, Esq., Great Portland-street; Alexander Reid, Esq., Glasgow; Mrs. Harrison, Redbourne Vicarage, &c. Prospectuses on application to the Misses Smith, and Chas. Wyatt Smith, Esq., surgeon, Poplar.

ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE, WARWICKSHIRE.

Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyles, near Coventry.

ST. LADBROKE-SQUARE, NOTTING-HILL, W.

Near Kensington-gardens, removed from Brompton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

MRS. THEOBALD wishes to RECEIVE into her Establishment a few additional PUPILS, to whose Education and comfort her personal attention will be constantly devoted.

Every branch of instruction will be imparted in an interesting and attractive form. Carefully selected Reading, and familiar Conversation, will, to a large extent, supersede continuous hard study.

While Mrs. Theobald wishes to educate her young friends in all usual accomplishments, she does not overlook the grades of companionship and the requirements of their future home life.

Terms and references on application. Studies will be resumed July 29.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALI wish to inform their Friends that they have now removed to Lansdowne House, London-road. The House is calculated to contribute largely to the health and comfort of their Pupils, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the race-course, one of the highest localities of the town.

References: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; John Kerhaw, Esq., Glossop, Derbyshire; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Norwood.

There is a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

School RE-OPENS on the 29th July.

Terms and full particulars on application.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the Course.) Fräulein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Reading.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. &c. ton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. &c. F.L.S., F.E.B.S., South-Kensington Museum, Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and application.



NEWSPAPER

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE HIGH SCHOOL.

Established in 1838 to provide superior education for the Middle Classes.

The School comprises two separate divisions, viz.:—A Classical department, for pupils preparing to enter the Universities and the learned professions, and a department of general knowledge for those intended for business. The School will be REOPENED on July 25. Tuition fees from \$4. to 16l. per annum.

For information as to Boarders apply to the undersigned. Prospective of the School, and also of Queen's College, Liverpool, with which the High School is connected, may be obtained on application by letter, to

ARTHUR CARR, Secretary.

Liverpool, July, 1861.

BELMONT HOUSE, LEICESTER.—Mrs. SCHNEIDER RECEIVES

a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate. The comforts of home are offered, with the advantages of a religious and literary education. English in all its branches is thoroughly taught, and the Modern Languages have that prominence assigned to them which their importance at the present day so much requires; conversational proficiency is secured by unremitting exercise under experienced resident French and German Teachers. Mr. Schneider, a composer and first-rate performer of music, devotes much of his time to the instruction of the Young Ladies in Piano and Singing. A Master of the School of Design attends for Drawing, Flower Painting, &c.

Lectures on various scientific subjects are delivered each Session by Professors from London.

Belmont House is large, detached, and very pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the town.

SUGDEN HOUSE ACADEMY, CAMDEN-PLACE, CAMBERWELL, S.

Conducted by Rev. E. S. HARPER.

The experience of more than twenty years at the head of a large educational establishment enables the Principal of this School to guarantee to his Pupils the greatest domestic comfort, the most careful, moral, and religious training, uniformly kind, yet firm and judicious treatment, in consonance with the most energetic, skilful, and efficient scholastic training, all tending to result in a thorough preparation of the youthful energies for the proper discharge of the duties of public life.

The Terms (inclusive) are strictly moderate, and the number of Boarders very limited.

A detailed Prospectus, with references and testimonials, will be forwarded on application to the Principal, as above.

The Academy will RE-OPEN (N.V.) on THURSDAY, July 25, 1861.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Conducted by

Miss LINCOLNE and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN.

Strict attention is paid to the English Studies; and Lessons in Music, Drawing, Dancing, French, and German, are given by experienced Teachers. The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils. Whilst intellectual advancement is earnestly sought, the requirements of future home life are cultivated, and efforts made to render those under their care pleasant and intelligent companions.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John A. Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northampton; the Rev. Andrew Johnston, B.A., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 45, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

Terms on application. The Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Monday, July 29.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorsey, Edmonton; Rev. O. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under twelve years of age; above twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—SCHOOL FRIGATE "CONWAY," LIVERPOOL.

Captain ALFRED ROYER, R.N., Commander. THOMAS DOBSON, Esq., B.A., Head Master.

The next Session of the Institution, established to afford, at moderate expense, a sound education, and course of practical nautical instruction to Boys intended for Officers in the Merchant Navy, will commence on the 1st of August.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset, and Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, each give a Naval Cadetship next Christmas, to be competed for by the Boys.

Many of the leading shipowners of Liverpool have agreed to take the Cadets from the "Conway," as apprentices, free of premium.

Terms, Thirty-five Guineas per annum.

Applications to be addressed to the Commander, "the Conway," Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, or to

B. J. THOMSON, Secretary, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (light and brilliant), 6s. 6d.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the Kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

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THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea... 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea... 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.
Pure Coffee... 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

5 lb. of very Choice Souchong	3s. 8d.	..	£1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot	1s. 4d.	2s. 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder	4s. 6d.	..	0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard	1s. 6d.	0 1 6
1 lb. of the Best Congou Tea	2s. 4d.	..	0 6 8					
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee	1s. 6d.	..	0 4 6					2s. 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Tea, Coffee, and Spices, amounting to 2s and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

48, MOORGATE-STREET.

TRUSTEES.

GEORGE SMITH, Esq., LL.D.
WILLIAM BETTS, Esq.

WILLIAM SKINNER, Esq.
FREDERICK MILDRED, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS.—The FOURTH BONUS will be distributed at the end of the year 1863, and all Policies effected in the year 1861, provided the Premiums are paid annually, will share in that distribution.

(By order)

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.**THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 429, STRAND, LONDON.**

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers on demand at any time, about One-half of all Premiums Paid.

Undoubted Security for Money with a liberal Rate of interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders. Full information may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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Thomas Bridge Simpson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Jacob George Cope, Esq. George S. Freeman, Esq.
William Delf, Esq. Charles Jas. Heath, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq. J. Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
Benjamin Edgington, Esq. Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
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Fire and Life Assurances effected on the most advantageous terms. Apply to Thomas Price, LL.D., Secretary, or to the local agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of forty-five per cent. more than those of 1859, whilst the losses were fifteen per cent. less.

The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last four years.

The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life Income.

The Assets are upwards of 250,000.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from 9 till 4.

Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of 2s to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 5l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS!

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS

Beget to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Brame, 24, Watchoo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Martin's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury	3 0 0	Dowager Lady Radstock	1 1 0
Lady Chas. Wellesley	10 10 0	Mrs. Woodward	1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend	11 0 0	Mr. Churchward	1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild	2 2 0	H. G. S. Gurney	1 1 0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave	1 1 0	Fry, Esq.	1 1 0
R. Downe, Esq.	10 10 0	J. E. C. ann. sub.	1 1 0
Lady D. Oyley	1 1 0	J. F. C. don.	3 0 0
Mrs. Blackburn	10 10 0	W. G. Habershon	1 1 0
Mrs. E. Howard	30 0 0	Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. Strachan	1 1 0	Mr. S. Wilde	1 1 0

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s. Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharf, Regent's-park; Chief Office: 169 and 260, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purbeck-wharf, East-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Finsbury, E.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMSTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 11s.; Silkestone, 22s.; second, 20s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; second, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Office, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland. N.B. No agents employed.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 821.]

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

THE CITY ELECTION AND CHURCH-RATES.

THE question of Church-rates has scarcely been withdrawn, for the time being, from the consideration of Parliament, when it becomes necessary for one of the most important constituencies of the realm to give judgment on it. The elevation of Lord John Russell to the Peerage vacates one of the four seats at the disposal of the City of London. Two candidates are in the field with a view to secure it—the Lord Mayor on behalf of Conservative principles, and Mr. Western Wood, on behalf of those, whatever they may be, which are supposed to be included under the term Liberal. Mr. Wood, in reply to the inquiry of certain members of the constituency he aspires to represent, has professed that he will hold himself prepared to vote, not for the total and unqualified abolition of Church-rates, but for the relief of every conscientious objector to the system. In other words, Mr. Wood adopts the principle of Mr. Hubbard's Bill, and on that question, therefore, is, we should imagine, in agreement with Sir William Cubitt. How will the Liberals of the City deal with him?

We fear we must assume that the gentlemen who usually lead that portion of the City constituency, at least in their electoral contests, have made up their minds to accept Mr. Western Wood's profession on Church-rates as satisfactory to them; for we can hardly conceive that they would have proceeded to organise themselves in his support, without having first ascertained his views upon almost the only question which now distinguishes a Liberal from a Conservative politician. And, upon this assumption, we are afraid that we are but too well warranted in founding another—namely, that the Liberals in the city acquiesce in the party defeat inflicted upon them by the Conservatives about a month ago, when, in response to the exhortations of Lord Derby, they rallied their whole force, and succeeded, by aid of the Speaker's casting vote, in throwing out Sir John Trelawny's Bill. They are willing, it would seem, to surrender to their political opponents, as the result of a single adverse Parliamentary division, all the gains of seven or eight preceding triumphant campaigns; and, as they were always but too ready to appropriate to their party all the prestige of victories won in spite of their apathy, so now they are equally prompt to ignore for the same party the humiliation of a defeat, by accepting without demur the

ecclesiastical programme of the Tories. We do not know whether they deem this course a fair exhibition of party wisdom—if so, we must ask leave to put before them one or two considerations calculated, we hope, to correct that view of the matter.

The strength of the Liberal party, in the City, as elsewhere, results from the combination of two political sections—the one leaning towards Whiggism and consisting mainly of zealous Churchmen—the other affecting political and ecclesiastical views somewhat in advance of the Whigs, and numbering among its adherents the bulk of the Dissenting electors. We will not now discuss the relative proportions of these sections—it suffices to observe that neither can carry an election without the other. Now, in every political combination, mutual concessions are a *sine qua non* of success. Where one section, relying upon its predominance in point whether of wealth, of influence, or of numbers, resolves to act without taking the wishes of the other into account, it necessarily assumes the responsibility of any disruption which may thereupon occur. Especially is this the case when the point of disagreement is one upon which both have heretofore acted together, in support of which they have achieved several important successes, and in relation to which one of them is known to entertain decided convictions and strong feelings. We are not going beyond notorious facts when we say, that by every ordinary and legitimate mode of political manifestation, the more advanced section of the Liberal party, both in and out of Parliament, has evinced its determination to secure the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, and its objection, amounting to repugnance, to accept of exemption as the basis of a settlement of the question. Yet, the leaders of the Liberal party in the city of London, at a time of profound quiet, when no great crisis demands the sacrifice of minor views, and on the retirement of a member who slowly and not without long resistance had come round to the principle of Abolition, deliberately select and put forward as a candidate for the support of the whole Liberal party a gentleman whose professions on the question of Church-rates render it impossible for any Dissenter to vote for him without tacitly accepting the shame of a recent defeat, and gulping down in bitter humiliation all his former protestations on the subject.

The generosity of this arrangement is on a par with its wisdom. It is supposed, perhaps, that Nonconformists, resembling Mawworm, like to be despised. The moment chosen for this display of utter disregard of their preferences, of their sense of honour, of their temporary loss of political position—the conspicuous theatre on which that disregard is to be exhibited—the utter want of temptation, both in the candidate and in the character of the times, to inflict this gratuitous insult upon Dissenters; all mark the insane superciliousness, or the intense selfishness of this electoral move. One could give up something for a Gladstone; one might forego a great deal when a national cause, like Parliamentary Reform, is at stake; but to be, not even asked, but simply expected, without the ceremony of consultation, to fling away everything which can give importance to one's cherished opinions, for the sake of a respectable nonentity, the representative of a clique, whose best recommenda-

tion is that he is the son of his father, and whose return to the House of Commons would lend weight to no distinctive purpose of the smallest value, is, certainly, having our imbecility rather than our generosity put to the most gratuitous as well as the severest test.

We need scarcely ask what course the Dissenting electors intend to pursue on this occasion. There is but one path left open to their self-respect. *To a man, we trust, they will stand aside, and leave Mr. Western Wood in the hands of the gentlemen who put him forward.* If they can carry him without help from Nonconformists, let them do so by all means; if they cannot, let them learn that political combinations involve mutual responsibilities, and let them learn it at the cost of a defeat! We shall not urge this conduct upon our friends, as though we distrusted their firmness. We will not scandalise them by supposing it possible for them to acquiesce in the most marked humiliation which even their worst foes could have concocted for them. We take it for granted, without waiting to ascertain the fact from their own proclamation of it, that they will not, in addition to being treated by others as fools, justify that insult by demeaning themselves as such.

We emphatically forewarned the present Cabinet that the loss of Sir John Trelawny's Bill, through any want of effort on their part to save it, would demoralise their party throughout the kingdom. Well, they witnessed the extraordinary exertions made by the Conservatives to break down the Liberal majority in its favour, and they declined to make any corresponding exertions to sustain it. Since the defeat of the measure, they have appointed to an important legal office an avowed opponent of the Bill, who boasts that his connexion with the Administration will not fetter him in his resistance to the abolition of Church-rates. As Dissenters gain nothing for their own special objects by the maintenance of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in power, they are, of course, the more ready to ask whether the Liberal party at large derive from it any compensatory advantage. The Conservatives acquiesce in a Palmerston Cabinet because they say he is answering their purposes, and giving effect to their policy. In fact, a Liberal policy, as Liberalism is now interpreted by the Ministry, differs in no essential respect from Conservatism. Such being confessedly the close approximation of the two historical parties that there remains little or nothing to choose between them, we foresaw clearly enough that the abolition of Church-rates was the only bond that could unite the advanced with the more Conservative section of the Liberal body. That bond the Whigs are now preparing to sever. They commence their work of senility in the City; and they will follow it up, if allowed, in every constituency in the kingdom. It will be loyalty to the Liberal party to stop this process at once, before it goes further. Without endangering a single object of public importance, Nonconformists have it in their power to read their Whig associates a valuable lesson and to give them a memorable warning. Perhaps, one emphatic rebuke given in face of the entire nation will suffice to restore them to common sense; at any rate, the selfish disloyalty of the clique, if it is to be destroyed effectually, must be nipped in the bud. *Not a Dissenting vote must*

be given for Mr. Western Wood. This, we trust, will secure "an equitable adjustment," not of the Church-rate controversy, but of Mr. Wood's claims to represent the city of London in Parliament.

A GREAT FACT FOR THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The recent Irish census returns show the following proportion between the members of the Irish State Church and the rest of the population:—

Members of the Establishment ... 678,661
Members of other communions ... 5,098,311

Majority 4,419,650

That is to say, the members of the Established Church in Ireland constitute no more than *one in every eight and three-quarters* of the population. There are at present three-and-a-half times as many Roman Catholics as Protestants in that country; and they stand to the members of the Established Church in the proportion of seven to one. Truly, the Irish Establishment continues to be "the greatest anomaly in Christendom."

THE SCOTCH DISSENTERS AND THE CIVIL COURTS.

THE CARDROSS CASE.

On Friday the first division of the Court of Session gave judgment in the case known as the "Cardross Case," which has excited so much interest for two years past in Scotland and also among Dissenting bodies south of the Tweed. The pursuer, M'Millan, asks the civil court to reposit him against the sentence of suspension and deposition pronounced against him by the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in 1858, on the ground of alleged irregularity and informality in the proceedings against him, and the Free Church resists the action in its present stage on the ground that the proceedings were of a spiritual character, and not subject to the review of a civil court. The judges, on Friday, unanimously sustained the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, adverse to the claim of immunity by the Free Church. The Lord President, in giving his opinion, said he could not accede to the demand of the Free Church. The question did not arise out of the proceedings of any institution on which the State had conferred jurisdiction, or to which it had delegated power or authority of any kind, but out of the proceedings of a voluntary association, tolerated by law and enjoying its protection in the exercise of their religious rights. That body had a constitution and rules, to which its members had voluntarily subjected themselves, and in so far as they had done so the civil courts would not hold that they were entitled to complain when these rules were observed, unless there was in them something contrary to the law of the land, and in the view he took of this case it was not necessary to inquire whether there was in them anything of that character or not. The pursuer alleged that the constitution and rules to which he had subjected himself were violated in the proceedings against him, to his loss of emoluments and injury to character, and he asked this court to reposit him and to give him damages. The statements of the parties were completely at variance, and it was quite plain that till the facts were investigated the court could not know whether there had been any breach of constitution or violation of contract. He could not assent to the defenders' plea that, however flagrantly these rules may have been violated, no redress could be given by the civil court. He thought redress might be given, and in the form in which it was now asked—in the form of damages. There was no incompetency, but, on the other hand, expediency, in accompanying the claim for damages with a conclusion to reduce the sentence. There was no proposal here to reduce the sentence on its merits, or in any proper and technical sense. That demand of the pursuer must be construed with reference to the object of the action—namely, to have the sentence declared null, so as to open the way to the restoration of his right to temporalities, and it must also be construed with reference to the power of the court to which it was addressed. The court might not have power to restore the pursuer to the ministry, but it might deprive the sentence of any validity as an obstacle to the prosecution of his civil rights and interests. The defenders were exercising an absolute and uncontrolled power in depriving the pursuer of his office, but they were bound to exercise a lawful right in a lawful manner—namely, in accordance with the rules to which the pursuer had submitted himself. It might be that the assembly had not violated their rules, and that they were entitled any morning to take six ministers' names from the ballot-box and depose them, and, if so, the pursuer could get no redress, unless again there was something in these rules which the law could not recognise. But the court must inquire into the terms of the contract, and into the facts of the case, before they could determine whether the pursuer was or was not entitled to such redress as this court could give. Lords Ivory and Curriehill concurred. Lord Deas, in a lengthened opinion, pointed out the right and duty of the civil court to give redress for civil wrong sustained by ministers of religion, as well as other members of the community. This court, he

said, dealt only with the civil or patrimonial interests and consequences involved, and while vindicating or giving redress for these, it refused to go beyond them. A minister was just as much entitled to rely upon his compact as any other man, and a breach of that compact, whereby he and his family were thrown upon the world to starve was a wrong which could only be left without a remedy in a country where law was unknown. If, said his lordship, the ministers of the Free Church choose to agree that a majority of their General Assembly or any other committee of the association, shall have power to depose all or any of them at pleasure, without cause assigned, let them do so. No man in this country has any power over another, in matters either religious or civil, beyond what the civil law itself confers, except by that other's own consent. But there is great latitude in the extent to which this consent may be carried. It may go the length of enabling any leader of a Dissenting Presbytery, Synod, or Assembly, who can command a bare majority at the moment, to have any leading member of the minority at once deposed, without cause assigned; or of enabling the majority at once to depose the whole minority. But such consent, to be effectual, must be clear on the face of the compact. The law will neither presume nor readily infer such consent where civil interests are involved. The liberty of the majority may be the slavery of each individual, and of the whole minority. That is not the kind of liberty which the law of this country favours. Still less does the law favour or even recognise the liberty of one party to a civil contract to break it with impunity, or to interpret it in his own favour to the prejudice of the other party. The interpretation of all contracts belongs, in the first instance, to the Civil Courts, to the effect of ascertaining whether they involve civil rights; and, in the next place, if they do, of vindicating or giving redress for the violation of those rights; and, although every human tribunal must be fallible, history has shown that nowhere else can these powers be more safely lodged. Rightly viewed, they are, in us, not powers, but duties, which, when required by any of her Majesty's subjects, be their religion what it may, we have no choice but to perform. The interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary was affirmed, with expenses. It is probable that the judgment will be appealed by the Free Church to the House of Lords.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(Abridged from the *Daily News*.)

The Cambridge University Commissioners have at length published their Report, which bears date the first month of the present year. It is long since the Oxford Commissioners, who were appointed with similar powers, concluded their labours; and indeed not only have all the changes proposed by them been carried into effect, even in the case of St. John's College, which recalcitrated to the last, but the new system is now in vigorous and successful activity. It might have been expected that the Cambridge Commissioners, having had the advantage of the experience of those at Oxford, would have found their task comparatively easy. But these expectations have scarcely been realised. Whether the Cambridge Secretary, or the Commissioners themselves, showed less tact than the gentleman who filled the same office for the other University, or whether there was less liberality of opinion at Cambridge than at Oxford, certain it is that, whereas at Oxford the Commissioners succeeded in carrying into effect the most extensive changes, and in remodelling the old statutes, without adding one single restriction, at Cambridge the Commissioners have been substantially defeated by the colleges, and the changes are not only of minor importance, but in some cases positively mischievous.

Some of the original Commissioners have either died or have retired since their appointment. The names attached to the Report consist of the Bishop of Chester, Lord Stanley, Sir Laurence Peel, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, and Mr. Waddington. If the original proposals of the Commissioners had been carried into effect the changes introduced into the University would have been very extensive, and its condition would now have closely resembled that of Oxford. Not only would the existing professorships have been properly endowed, but new ones would have been created. The scholarships and fellowships would have been opened to a much wider field of competitors. The clerical character of the several colleges would have been greatly modified, and the restrictions imposed upon those who do not belong to the Establishment would have been materially relaxed. It is impossible to suspect the distinguished men whose names are appended to this Report, and of whom some are prominent members of the Church, of any design to weaken the Establishment. It is difficult to find the evidence of such an intention in the very moderate proposal "to give any student, not a member of the Established Church, a right to absent himself from the College Chapel." We are, therefore, driven to conclude that the determined opposition in the college to sanction any such proposal furnishes no very encouraging indication of the liberal tendencies of Cambridge. At the same time it is satisfactory to know that a considerable minority, composed of the more eminent residents, made a vigorous stand against the opinions of the majority, and have already taken measures to enforce their views by petitioning Parliament to abolish the Uniformity Act so far as Fellows are concerned.

Every college at Oxford has wisely opened its gates to all members of the University, and in one case to the members of the sister University. But at Cambridge the proposal to introduce this system met with the most determined opposition. No college would listen to it. The old system remains unaltered, with the single exception that the governing body has the right to open the competition whenever it may see fit. With respect

to the tenure of fellowships, the rules established are various. In general they must be vacated after a certain term of years, unless the holder has filled some college office or happens to be a Professor. And in some special cases the marriage of a Fellow is now permitted.

Such are some of the changes introduced into the Cambridge system. It is doubtful whether they will produce any material results. But in concluding these remarks it is impossible to omit noticing two points which must occasion deep regret to all those who have the real interest of the University at heart. In the first place, by the selfish obstinacy of the Colleges many important branches of sciences are still unrepresented by any University Professor. In the second place, every man of liberal sentiments will lament, according to the new regulations, that every Fellow, besides being required to sign the declaration of conformity contained in the Uniformity Act, is now bound to make an additional declaration that he is *bona fide* a member of the Church of England. Thus, the obligations as to religious conformity, instead of being relaxed, have been made more stringent.

RAGGED-SCHOOLS AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

The *Ragged-school Union Magazine* reports a meeting of delegates from the London Ragged-schools, held last month, to ascertain the views of the friends of the Schools upon the subject of Government Grants in aid of these institutions. Prior to the arrival of Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Locke, Hon. Secretary to the Union, presided, and introduced the subject. The friends present in connexion with refugees spoke in favour of receiving Government grants, but the friends who spoke in relation to Ragged-schools considered that Government grants would prove inimical to the religious and missionary character of those institutions. While the subject was under consideration, Lord Shaftesbury arrived, and was received with great applause, the delegates all standing. The chair being taken by his lordship, the discussion continued for some time, and then, at the general request of the meeting,

The noble Chairman expressed his opinion upon the whole question, but dwelling upon the results that would be inevitably worked out by the schools' acceptance of State aid. He begged them to consider the migratory character of the population in some of the localities of London; the short period that many of the children remained in the school; time enough to produce permanent religious impressions, hallowing the whole life, but not time enough to produce any very appreciable effect in the way of secular education. His lordship said,—

Your paid teachers and your masters, for the most part characterised by earnestness, truth, piety, and a thorough knowledge and love of their children, presenting in themselves the most extraordinary combination of the teacher and the missionary; the best of them, fitted beyond all expression for the duties assigned them, would not stand an examination before the Privy Council Inspectors. No Privy Council can produce such masters as you have. Emigration is the safest mode by far in which to receive Government aid; but the success of plan is contingent upon status required, and the indulgence of inspectors. Some of the best characterised youths, and most fitted by constitution for emigration, might be rejected.

Let it get into the public mind that you can get what assistance you require from Government, voluntary subscriptions will rapidly fall off. The voluntary system is the only system upon which your work can be successfully conducted. Government will interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the appointment of your teachers—there lies the mischief. He would not accept 10,000*l.* from the Government, even if it were offered him without conditions. If Government knew that any of us were hankering after these flesh-pots, they would probably relax their conditions to catch the unwary birds—they would sprinkle some Government salt upon their tails; let us unitedly resist their offer. The manifest tendency of the Government in this matter, as appears from the scope of the Commissioners' Report, is to relieve the Consolidated Fund of the burden of this Education Grant; to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to parochial vestries and local boards; hence another apple of discord—a new Church-rate controversy. Gentlemen, I counsel union in this matter.

The subject was then further discussed, and afterwards a motion was moved and seconded on behalf of the refugees, with a view to obtain Government aid; to which an amendment was moved and seconded, the object of which was, that the Ragged-school movement should be kept free from the interference of the Government. It being seen that the meeting would not entertain the motion, it was withdrawn, and the amendment fell to the ground. The discussion was revived by another motion, in part favouring the acceptance of Government money; but not meeting with approval, it was altered into the following:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that, considering the missionary character of the London ragged-schools, we decline Government aid on any consideration whatever.

On Lord Shaftesbury putting it to the meeting, nearly all were in its favour; on the "contrary" being put, three hands were held up against the motion. The meeting was attended by about 120 gentlemen from schools in all parts of the metropolis. The meeting closed by a short prayer.

DISSENT AND THE POOR.

(From the *Liberator*.)

We have often heard lately from Church-Defence lecturers, that Dissenters are deserting the poor districts of populous towns, leaving the Church alone to open, as Dr. Hume says, "her portals to the poor." To meet this assertion, Mr. H. S. Skeats has written a series of letters to the *Nonconformist*, showing the amount of accommodation for worship provided by Church and Dissent respectively, in all the large towns; the great increase which has taken place in the accommodation provided by Dissenters

in the poor districts of twenty of the largest towns in the kingdom, during the last ten years; and the increasing congregations of Dissenters in these districts. The results are very striking, and are especially gratifying from the fact, that they show that Dissenters are doing far more in the poor than they are in the rich districts of the country. The Church-Defence statement, therefore, is the reverse of true. It is an invented libel.

Just notice, however, the morality of two of our Church contemporaries in reference to this subject. In reply to one of Mr. Skeats's letters, a "Constant Reader" wrote to the *Nonconformist* from Liverpool, stating that in the "low part of Liverpool" there are several Established Churches, "but scarcely such a thing as a Dissenting chapel, and that he inferred, from a notice at the door of one Dissenting chapel, to the effect that the expenses were paid by pew-rents and collections, that 'no poor were admitted' there." Mr. Skeats replied to this letter that it was not disputed that churches existed in the poor districts of Liverpool; but he showed, on the evidence of the Archdeacon, the senior parish curate, and Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, given before the Lords' Committee on Spiritual Destitution, that the poor were not admitted to these churches, they having been erected, as the Archdeacon naively said, to "suit the wants of the respectable class of society." The *Record* newspaper copied from the *Nonconformist* the letter of a "Constant Reader" as soon as it appeared, calling attention, at the same time, to its "remarkable acknowledgments"; but it has thought fit not to copy Mr. Skeats's reply. The *Guardian* has published a "Constant Reader's" letter since the reply has been given, but also makes no reference to the reply! No doubt we shall have this letter quoted at every Church-Defence meeting during the winter, and no doubt every clerical speaker will omit to say a word about the answer which was given to it. We give our readers a warning of this, and, to put them in possession of the principal facts elucidated on this subject, shall next month furnish a résumé of Mr. Skeats's letter.

EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—We understand that this Report, which has occasioned so much discussion, was drawn up by Professor Goldwin Smith. *Record*.—[The statement is totally incorrect.]

LORD Ebury's CHURCH-RATE COMPROMISE.—Some time since a pamphlet, published by Mr. Murray, appeared, entitled, "The only possible compromise in regard to Church-rates. By a former member of the House of Commons." The name of Lord Ebury is now attached to the title-page of the brochure. The gist of his proposal is this:—He wishes to leave the levying of Church-rates precisely where it is at present, in the hands of the vestry; and simply proposes to make its payment, when levied, entirely a matter of choice. The only distinctive feature of his scheme is that he does not wish to make any alteration in the existing constitution of vestries, so as to confine the government of the Church exclusively to those who are willing to pay for its support; an act of liberality which, he conceives, would go far towards extinguishing religious differences, and conciliating adverse parties.

THE REV. JOHN MEE, M.A., has resigned the office of Clerical Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, having been appointed to the Deanery of Graham's Town.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DUBLIN BOTANIC GARDENS.—The *Times* Dublin correspondent informs us, that—"The Council of the Royal Dublin Society have unanimously resolved to recommend the Society to comply with the conditions attached by Parliament to the grant. This recommendation will be taken into consideration at the Special Meeting of the Society summoned for Thursday next."

CANADIAN CONGREGATIONALISTS.—A deputation from the Canadian Congregationalists is about to visit this country, in order, if possible, to set the relations of the infant churches in that colony with the Colonial Missionary Society upon a satisfactory footing. Mr. Marling, of Toronto, will form one of the deputation, and we hope Dr. Wilks, of Montreal, will be able to accompany him. Mr. W. F. Clarke will also come over, and we shall hear something more about the negro pew question.—*Patriot*.

A FIGHTING BISHOP.—In a letter from Philadelphia, of the 2nd, we read:—"A novel announcement, recalling somehow the Middle Ages, has just been made in the newspapers—no less than the appointment to a brigadier-generalship of the Confederate army of the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana. Bishop Polk has long been known as holding extreme pro-slavery sentiments, and being the owner himself of, I believe, 800 slaves, one is less surprised at his opinions. He had a military education, which in part accounts for the strange step. His command, it is said, is to be on the Lower Mississippi."

DIMINISHED CRIME IN WALES.—At the Anglesea Quarter Sessions the Chairman, in his address to the jury, said that he was happy to inform them that their duties would be very light, as there would be but one case put before them. At the Merionethshire Assizes the Chairman stated that there was but one case for the jury, and that a simple one. At the Flintshire Quarter Sessions the gaoler's report was stated to be very satisfactory. At the Caermarthenshire Sessions the Chairman said that there were only four indictments to be laid before them, and they contained nothing requiring particular remark.—*Cambrian Daily Leader*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE EVANGELISATION OF THE MASSES.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 16, a number of the leading supporters of the movement for evangelising the masses, whether by preaching in the theatres or the operations of the Diocesan Home Mission, met, by the invitation of George Moore, Esq., at his residence, in Kensington Palace-gardens, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Lord Shaftesbury and the Bishop of London. The company crowded Mr. Moore's large dining-room, and included numerous ladies.

The Bishop of CARLISLE opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. MOORE said he had called them together that the great object they had all at heart might be promoted by their conference. He was a supporter of the movement for preaching in theatres, and also of the Diocesan Home Mission. As regarded theatres he thought in his conscience the preaching in them had accomplished great good. He believed that seventy-five per cent. of those who attended had never heard the Word of God before.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then addressed the company on the origin, operations, and issue of the preachings in the theatres. The statement which he had made that not more than two out of 100 of the working classes attended a place of worship had not been contradicted. The bulk of working people had an inexplicable repugnance to enter a place of worship. Well, then, as it was clear that the ordinary means would not reach this class they must try extraordinary means. They had achieved results beyond their most sanguine expectations. The speaker then gave some instances of men who had been infidels and scoffers at religion having been converted. He was quite aware of the difficulties which surrounded the question. It was not his desire that these services should be permanent; but were they to be given up simply on account of that feeling? The populations round about the theatres were always changing, and therefore there was a necessity that the services should be continued.

The Bishop of LONDON said he had to speak on the efforts of the London Diocesan Home Mission. If no other good had resulted from the services in the theatres than the recent debate in the House of Lords the result would not have been unimportant. Lord Shaftesbury on that occasion had riveted the attention of the House, much of the information which he then communicated having been new to the assembly he addressed. Touching the services in the theatres, he would just say what had been said by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a specimen of the best Christian men of the country. If he had the power to put them down, he had not the heart. None of his brethren on the bench, so far as he knew, had taken part in them, and he would leave it to clergymen either to assist in them or to decline, as their sense of duty might dictate. The difficulties connected with the question were obvious. The associations of a theatre were not exactly of a religious character; but if people could not be reached anywhere else, then in God's name let them be reached in the places where they would visit. The Special Services Committee had suggested that other bodies should associate with the Church in carrying out the home missionary work. Now, his own opinion was that each would do best acting on its own foundation. There were differences of opinion among them, else why were they separated? and altogether he thought it advisable that each body should have its own service. He did not, however, wish to press his opinions on those who thought otherwise. The Diocesan Home Missionary Society, he proceeded to say, was an attempt to make the machinery of the Church of England expansive, in order that it might be accommodated to the new and ever varying exigencies of society.

The Rev. W. BROCK said that he had been present at one of the services of the Diocesan Society, and from what he heard and witnessed he would say that the Lord would bless its operations. The bishop had spoken about the associations of a theatre, and on that point he might say that some theatrical people were very doubtful about associating with those he saw before him. Mr. Martin and himself had some years ago engaged to have services in Drury-lane Theatre for twelve Sunday nights, but there was a regular strike among the performers. They said to the lessee that if he allowed the saints to come to the theatre on Sundays, he should not have their (the performer's) services on Mondays. On making inquiry, he found the performers said that it was Mr. Martin's and his (the speaker's) object to convert the people, and if that were done they would not come to the performances in the theatre. So he was then foiled. The first service had been at the Britannia Theatre, and he had conducted it. Before it was held he was inundated with letters remonstrating with him, and assuring him that his comfort was in danger from the step he was about to take. When the evening came, he found an immense crowd about the theatre, and he could not get in. He said to the people, "Let me pass: I am the preacher." That, said one, "is a pretty dodge to get in." (Laughter.) Well, he did his best to show that he was not dodging, and whether it was that he presented internal or external evidence of the truth of his assertion, he did not know; but he impressed them in his favour, and then there was a shouldering such as he could never have done in order that he might get through. When he got into the theatre there was a yelling and howling the like of which he had never heard before, and a friend

advised him to give the whole thing up. They asked the assistance of God in this difficulty. When he appeared the noise abated considerably; when he gave out the hymn it was hushed still more, and the service proceeded amid total silence. Even after the benediction was pronounced at the close there was a stillness for some time, as if the influence of the solemn truths he had spoken of was overshadowing the vast congregation. The rev. gentleman made a few further remarks in support of the theatre preachings, and concluded amid great applause.

The Rev. ARCHIBALD BOYD and the Rev. W. ARTHUR also addressed the company.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A series of meetings in connexion with the Kent Congregational Association and County Missionary Society were recently held at Gravesend. The object of the association is the spread of Evangelical doctrines and Congregational principles. Its mode of operation is, by assisting feeble causes by annual or occasional grants of money, and in some cases co-operating with the Home Missionary Society.

On Tuesday evening, July 9, Divine service was held, in which various ministers took part. The Rev. A. Turner, of Ashford, preached from Luke v. 18, 19. At the conclusion the ordinances of the Lord's Supper was observed, the Rev. W. E. Parrett, of Milton, presiding.

On Wednesday morning Divine service was again held, the devotional part of which was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Smith, of Sheerness. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, London, from Matt. xxviii. 20. It was earnest, eloquent, and practical in a high degree; the preacher setting forth in a variety of striking and impressive ways the presence of the ever-living Christ as the grand motive of practical Christianity.

In course of the business sessions it was reported that during the past year attention had been drawn to the registration of places of worship, and with such success that nearly all were on the list of the Registrar-General. Also that forms had been issued for the purpose of obtaining statistics of religious worship, and that these had been duly returned filled up, with only two exceptions. It was resolved—

That this meeting approve of the employment in this county of lay-evangelists, whose mission shall be to preach and teach the Gospel, to distribute the Scriptures and religious publications, endeavouring by all means to save souls; not assuming the position of ordained ministers nor visiting churches; but acting under the oversight of and co-operating with some settled pastor or committee connected with this association, and that a special fund be raised for this kind of agency.

Grants were voted from the general fund with a view to the immediate employment of these Evangelists, also in aid of cases which were most necessitous. The Executive Committee was further empowered to take up others as new mission stations.

In the evening a public meeting was held, when the chair was occupied by W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. He remarked upon the important objects which the association was designed to carry out, and called upon the secretary to read the report. The Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maidstone, the secretary, then read the report for the year with the statement of accounts, from which we learn that though the funds have been small, they have improved. The Rev. W. H. Smith, of Sheerness, was called upon by the chairman to address the meeting on "Congregationalism, scriptural in its authority." The first and great principle was, that Christ is the sole head of the Church, no earthly power having any authority over the Church of Christ. The Church, they maintained, consisted of believers only; each church was fully competent to manage its own affairs, no body or power having a right to interfere. The only officers recognised by them were bishops or pastors, and deacons. They acknowledged the sole authority of the Scriptures, they never appealed to any council, synod, or conference, and were bound by no code of law or creed. These the rev. gentleman gave as great principles held by the Congregational body. The Rev. Mr. Beazley, of Blackheath, next addressed the meeting, his subject being "Christianity aggressive in its nature," and concluded an earnest speech by enforcing upon Christians their responsibility to spread the Gospel. The Rev. G. C. Smith, of Folkestone, spoke next on "Revivals, a feature of our times," gave some interesting facts which had come under his own knowledge in an eastern county, showing remarkable changes wrought by the Spirit of God in individuals and communities. The Rev. John Adey, of Bexley Heath, made some remarks on "Earnest personal godliness the want of the Church." The meeting was then closed by singing the Doxology, and by prayer being offered by the Rev. B. H. Kluft.

This year upwards of forty ministers and others in connexion with the association, were present from all parts of the country, the spirit of the meetings was devout and practical, and the contributions were unusually liberal.

THE REV. F. J. PERRY, Congregational minister at Ilminster, Somerset, has engaged to remove to Malvern, Worcestershire, and purposes commencing his stated ministry there on the second Sabbath in August.

DENAGHEY, CO. TYRONE.—The foundation stone of an Independent chapel was laid in this place on Tuesday, July 9, under the most auspicious and gratifying circumstances. The stone was laid by the lady of Thomas Greer, Esq., of Tollymore House, amidst the plaudits of a numerous audience.

The Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hereham, England, in the absence of Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, delivered a brief statement of the doctrinal and ecclesiastical belief of the Independents, after which the Rev. James Bain, of Straid, addressed the people on the great truths of the Gospel. The Revs. Messrs. Craig, of Armagh, Looock, of Moy, and Lane, of Donoughmore, conducted the devotional parts of the interesting service. In the evening a meeting was held in the temporary meeting-house, when Messrs. Lord and Bain addressed the people very impressively upon the necessity of personal religion as the true basis of Church fellowship and life, and as essential to salvation. The day was fine. The attendance was good. A Christian spirit pervaded the assemblies. The Rev. H. Kelso is the originator of this important movement.

BURNHAM, ESSEX.—On Monday, the 15th inst., the foundation stone of a new and commodious Independent chapel was laid in this place. A very large number of people were in attendance on the eligible site secured for the purpose. The ceremony having been commenced by singing a hymn, the Rev. T. Hayward, of Rochford, read some portions of Scripture, after which the Rev. R. Burls, of Maldon, offered prayer. The stone was then laid (accompanied by some excellent practical remarks) by John Radmall, Esq., of London, followed by the Rev. J. G. Hughes, of Maldon, who very suitably addressed the people. The doxology was then sung, and Rev. C. Winter, of Southminster, concluded with prayer. A plate was placed upon the stone, and 53*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* was given on the spot, including the liberal donation of 25*l.* from Mr. Radmall. A public tea was held in a booth in the evening, when upwards of 280 friends were present. After tea stirring addresses were delivered to a very numerous assembly by the chairman, John Radmall, Esq., Messrs. W. Hawthorn and T. Maddams, the Revs. T. Hayward, J. Robinson, and Charles Winter. The total proceeds of the day amounted to 79*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* towards the building fund.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT MEETING-HOUSE, STRAID.—The Independent meeting-house, Straid, having been enlarged by the addition of a gallery, Sabbath-school-room, vestry, and library, was re-opened on Lord's-day, July 7, by the Rev. A. E. Lord, Hereham, who preached most impressive discourses to large, attentive, and delighted congregations, after which collections were made in aid of the building fund by Richard Waring, Esq., James Shaw, Esq., and John Freeman, Esq., Belfast; John Borthwick, Esq., J.P., James Wilson, Esq., and Stewart Cunningham, Esq., Carrickfergus, and Robert Gardner, Esq., Bruslee. The evening service was equally large and interesting. Robert Beaty, Esq., W. A. Wylie, Esq., James Barkley, Esq., Samuel McMinn, Esq., William McCreary, Esq., and Willoughby Wilson, Esq., made the collection. At the close of the services the pastor, Mr. Bain, explained the nature and object of the improvements, with special reference to the value of the library being established in the congregation, and expressed, on behalf of the congregation and himself, their grateful sense of the kindness of the collectors and other friends who have thus taken such a lively interest in their prosperity.

SOMERSET COUNTY ASSOCIATION EVANGELIST SOCIETY.—A deeply-interesting service in connexion with the Somerset Evangelist Society was held in Paul's Meeting, Taunton, on Tuesday evening, July 16, Rev. W. Guest, the pastor, in the chair, when seven persons were set apart by solemn prayer as Evangelists to labour in some of the more destitute places of the county. The Rev. J. Poole, Mr. Young, and the chairman, offered prayer. The Rev. A. McMillan, the secretary of the society, then delivered an earnest and affecting address to the agents about to enter upon the delicate and responsible work, prefaced by a lucid statement upon the origin and nature of the society. From this statement it appears that the Evangelist Society is a branch of the county association, having, with a view to the more efficient working of both branches, a distinct executive and list of subscribers. The speaker was especially careful to explain the intimate relation of this society, whose committee promise from their special fund the noble sum of 60*l.* per annum to each agent. The friends in Somerset rejoice much in this relation, and look for great things under the divine blessing from this movement, which is to be carried forward with the kind co-operation of Mr. S. Morley, Rev. J. H. Wilson, and their friends in London. The society begin their financial year with eight lay evangelists, exclusive of several others in connexion with the county association and individual churches, and have selected King's Brompton, Lydeard, St. Lawrence, Chilton, Poldon, Stogursey, Oakhill, Queen Camel, Pitney, and Alloweney (one station waiting for the appointment of an agent), as the more destitute places of the county. It is most gratifying to the committee that friends in seven of the districts have contributed 20*l.* towards the support of their respective agents.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.—This handsome edifice is now completed, and forms one of the chief architectural ornaments of the town. The church, which partakes of an early character of pointed architecture, consists of a nave and aisles, two vestries, porch, tower, and spire, with a school-room under gallery, and is capable of accommodating 400 with sittings, exclusive of gallery, which is reserved for school children. The main body of the church is sixty feet in length by forty-three feet in width, and thirty-eight feet in height from floor to ridge of roof. The tower and spire are 100 feet in height. The church has been

erected from the designs of Mr. Henry Currey, of No. 4, Lancaster-place, Strand, by Mr. R. R. Duke, builder, of Buxton. The opening services began on Wednesday morning, July 11. There was a large congregation, which included many influential residents and visitors, and ministers from Derbyshire and the adjacent counties. The Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., of Tintwistle, read Psalm lxxxiv.; the Rev. J. W. Benson, of Marple-bridge; and the Rev. Thomas Atkin, of Glossop, took part in the introductory parts of the service. The Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., then entered the pulpit, and, notwithstanding his advanced years, looked in excellent health, and preached in a firm and vigorous tone of voice, and an animated, fervent, and eloquent manner. The reverend gentleman took his text from Isaiah lx. 13—"And I will make the place of my feet glorious." At the conclusion of the sermon prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Ollerenshaw, of Hull. After service a luncheon was provided at the Royal Hotel, at which the promoters of the new building and their guests were entertained. The Rev. Dr. Raffles, having been requested to take the chair, congratulated the Rev. T. G. Potter that he had lived to witness the realisation of all his hopes and wishes, and the answer to his earnest prayers. He congratulated him on being so near the extinction of the debt which remained upon the building. After a brief response by Mr. Potter, the Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester; the Rev. A. Frazer, M.A., of Blackburn; the Rev. H. Ollerenshaw, of Hull, and the Rev. Mr. Milne, also briefly addressed the meeting. At the evening service, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander Thomson, M.A., of Manchester. The collections amounted to 50*l.* 9*s.* On Sunday last most appropriate and impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, when large congregations again thronged the chapel, and collections amounting to nearly 28*l.* were made. The whole collections of the opening amount to nearly 80*l.* The debt remaining will be upwards of 400*l.*, which the infant congregation are exceedingly anxious to remove, and to aid the removal of which they appeal to Christian friends.

NEW CROSS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The lecture-room of the above place of worship was opened on Thursday, July 18, and the services attracted a large attendance of the friends of the Rev. D. J. Evans, the minister of the congregation. The room is forty feet square, and capable of seating about 300 persons. The style is the early decorated Gothic, and the materials used are Hunsbeck, Kentish rag and Bath stone. The proceedings of the day commenced with a sermon in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of St. John's Wood, at which service the following ministers assisted:—Revs. J. Pulling, Deptford; G. C. Bellows; B. Davies (Baptist), Greenwich; R. W. Betts, Peckham; S. Cowdy (Baptist), Camberwell; P. J. Turquand, Walworth; W. Tyler, Mile-end; E. M. Davis, Maberly Chapel; B. Kent, Norwood; R. Hoskin, and S. Heel. After the morning service the ministers and friends from a distance were hospitably entertained by the Building Committee, and interesting addresses were delivered by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Revs. Dr. Ferguson, J. Pulling, R. W. Betts, and by Messrs. S. J. Green, J. Cowdy, and Peter Mumford, members of the Building Committee. In the afternoon upwards of 300 persons took tea together in a tent erected on the chapel ground, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, flags, &c. In the evening there was a public meeting, over which Apsley Pellatt, Esq., presided, the lecture-room being filled on the occasion. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. W. H. Millard, of Maze Pond, Mr. S. J. Green, at the request of the chairman, made the following statement of the origin and progress of the New Cross Congregational Chapel. On the 12th of February in the present year a meeting was held of several friends of the Rev. D. J. Evans, members of the church and congregation of St. David's Congregational Church during his pastorate, and after expressing their dissatisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Evans's connexion with that church had been severed, and their great regret at the possibility of losing his valuable ministrations, a statement was made that Mr. Evans had received such satisfactory proofs of the confidence and esteem of many of his church and congregation, coupled with sincere wishes that he would not leave the neighbourhood, that he had determined to place himself in the hands of his friends in this matter. Accordingly, after deliberate and prayerful consideration, it was resolved to use every effort to continue the labours of Mr. Evans as a minister of Christ in the neighbourhood of New Cross. At a subsequent meeting, finding that support from various quarters would be most cheerfully given, it was resolved to erect a chapel forthwith, and a subscription list was opened. The result has been the erection of this handsome lecture-room, being the first portion of the entire building of chapel, lecture and school-rooms, which it is hoped, by God's blessing, will be erected on this ground. During the progress of the building the congregation have been worshipping in a schoolroom in the Malpas-road, and it is pleasing to remember what a prayerful earnestness has characterised each service. The committee are only uttering the feelings of the congregation when they say that, with all their anxiety to get into a more convenient sanctuary, a tinge of regret is felt in leaving a place where so much true feeling has been elicited, and so many happy hours been passed, which they hope have resulted in great progress in the Divine life to many who have joined there in the worship of the great God. It is proposed now to continue Divine worship

with all the duties of a church of Christ in this place, and as soon as the funds are sufficiently advanced to complete the erection of the whole building according to the design of the architect. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., delivered a most appropriate address, and said that letters had been received from Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. H. Baker, of Lewisham, and other ministers, regretting their inability to attend. Speeches were delivered by the ministers present, and on the succeeding Sabbath two sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Boaz, and that in the evening by the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell. The collections connected with the opening services amounted to 70*l.*—*Abridged from the Kentish Mercury.*

INAUGURATION OF THE WATTS MEMORIAL STATUE.

The statue erected in the public park, Southampton, to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of the town, was inaugurated on Wednesday last, being the 187th anniversary of the poet's birthday. The weather was beautifully fine, and the ceremony was most gratifying and interesting. A very large and imposing procession, consisting of the mayor, recorder, magistrates, and corporation of the borough, and other public bodies, accompanied the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had accepted the invitation to inaugurate the statue, from the Audit-house to the park in which it is erected. The procession was headed by the band of the 2nd Hants Volunteer Rifles, and the Royal Engineers and gentlemen engaged in the civil department at the Ordnance Map-office led the way, followed by the bodies named in official costume, the clergy and ministers of all denominations, the Sunday-school teachers, and sundry others, the whole numbering several hundreds of persons. Large galleries had been erected for the accommodation of numerous ladies and gentlemen who occupied them, and the park was filled with thousands of people, while the streets through which the procession passed were crowded, and the windows and house-tops were all occupied. Flags floated everywhere, and the town has seldom put on a more thoroughly gay and holiday appearance.

On arrival at the ground, Dr. Watts' hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung by a full orchestra, numbering some 200 or 300, composed of the united Church and chapel choirs of the town.

The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Coles) then advanced to the front of the dais, and asked the Earl of Shaftesbury to inaugurate the statue. His lordship ordered the statue to be uncovered, and when it stood forth unveiled several rounds of hearty cheering were given. The following is the inscription on the statue:—

A.D. 1861.

Erected by voluntary contributions,
IN MEMORY OF DR. ISAAC WATTS, D.D.,
A Native of Southampton.
Born 1674; Died 1748.

An example of the talents of a large and liberal mind wholly devoted to the promotion of piety, virtue, and literature.
A name honored for his sacred hymns wherever the English language extends.

Especially the friend of children and of youth, for whose best welfare he laboured well and wisely, without thought of fame or gain.

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through ev'ry land by ev'ry tongue."—WATTS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the course of a very interesting speech, said:—

The works of Isaac Watts were the inheritance of the whole British race, and all who descended from that race. (Applause.) There was not a land now, and there never would, where the English language was spoken, in which, when they performed any act of devotion, and sat down to an open Bible, they did not call in the aid of the works—the psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs—of that great man whose statue they were now met to inaugurate. (Applause.) The erection of that statue was a proud and a noble effort. The people of Southampton had not come forward to promote, by any spasmodic effort, as though they had lost spirit, the cause of a sinking town. But they came forward in the height of their prosperity, when their docks were crowded with ships sailing forth to all parts of the earth, to say that they honoured the memory of a great citizen, from whom they gained as much good as from princes, and from merchants and from warehouses filled with the merchandise of the earth. (Hear, hear.) But a statue was of no good unless as a record of the memory of the great and the good. They were conferring no honour on Dr. Watts—no human effort could do him good or exalt his fame. (Hear, hear.) But they reared this monument as a record of the gratitude which they all felt, and ever would express, towards him who had so faithfully served his Master and his generation. (Applause.) No oration, however studied or laboured, could do honour to the memory of such a man; and if he wished to collect panegyrics of him he (Lord Shaftesbury) would go into all the cottages of the town, into the ragged schools, and to the death-beds of expiring saints, and there catch the last faint whisper of dying Christians, and those should be his tributes. (Applause.) It was said of many men that their good died with them, and their evil deeds remain. But, he thanked God for it, this was reversed in the case of Dr. Watts. His wrongs—and who is there that sinneth not?—have all passed away and will become forgotten. But his good deeds survive, and will do so to the end of time. (Applause.) Private works were privately rewarded, but public works deserved a public testimony to their worth. And were not Dr. Watts' works of this character? If they passed them in review, they might read his sermons and find others

as good—his treatises on philosophy, and point to others equal in merit—his works for men and children, and find others as successful—his songs and hymns, and, perhaps, in some instances, other authors might equal them in beauty. But Dr. Watts presented a happy and wondrous combination of all these together, and that would make him pre-eminent throughout all generations. (Hear, hear.) When he regarded all that Isaac Watts was and what he did he gave Almighty God thanks—and he was sure they would all unite with him—first, that Watts was a Christian, for what a power of evil might he not otherwise have wrought with his wondrous talents; and, secondly, that he was an Anglo-Saxon. It had been said by a writer of old that he would rather go wrong with Plato than right with any other man. He (the speaker) could by no means go as far as that, but he would say that he would rather err with Dr. Watts than with any man (Hear, hear), because even his errors were so much nearer to truth than those of other people. The noble earl then referred to the statue which was about to be inaugurated in another town to the memory of John Bunyan, and drew a beautiful picture of the two men, Bunyan and Watts—the one in bonds, imprisonments, and persecutions, but full of faith and joy, writing a work which gave assurance and consolation to thousands and millions of the human race, ever having kept his eye on Him who is invisible; and the other, passing his days in peace and comfort, producing his great and luscious works to enrich and benefit the world. John Bunyan, in the order and wisdom of Providence, was intended to show the power of faith and resignation in suffering; and Isaac Watts, full of faith in the Saviour, equally to show its power in the preservation of the Christian character amidst affluence and luxury, writing for the benefit of his race with the same energy and unceasing vigour as though every line was necessary to provide him the means of living in this world. (Applause.)

Another hymn was then sung, and the Rev. Mark Cooper, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, offered the dedicatory prayer. The statue was then handed over to the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and the town, in an appropriate address, by the Rev. T. Adkins, pastor of the Above-Bar Independent Chapel, as Vice-President of the Committee, in the absence of the President, the Bishop of Rochester (formerly Archdeacon Wigram and resident in Southampton). The address of Mr. Adkins was as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen of the town of Southampton, and from the neighbourhood at large:—Tradition, and tradition well sustained by the corroborating facts of contemporaneous history, tells us that in the year 1674, there was seen a solitary mother, folding in her arms a feeble babe. She sat on a stone in front of the common gaol of this town, and whilst she gave to her babe the nutriment which nature supplies, she looked up with anxious solicitude to a window in that gaol, and behind it there was seen the face of a man, looking down, as you may suppose, with an intensity of emotion on the object there presented to his view. The name of that man was Watts; he was the husband of the mother and the father of that child; he was a good citizen, a pious man; he possessed considerable erudition; he was a loyal subject, but he had the moral courage to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and his interpretation of God's Holy Word, and for this crime he was incarcerated within the precincts of a felon's cell. He belonged to a class of men—a religious denomination of which I prefer rather on this occasion to speak in the language of one who is no common authority on a question of this nature. I mean Lord Brougham. He said, on a memorable occasion, "These men—(referring to the denomination to which the individual belonged to whom I have adverted)—they were men to whom this country will ever acknowledge a boundless debt of gratitude so long as freedom is prized amongst us, for they, with the zeal of martyrs, the purity of early Christians, the skill and courage of the most renowned warriors, obtained for England the free constitution she now enjoys." But, ladies and gentlemen, brighter days soon dawned on the sire and the son; the star of the House of Brunswick arose; that star that shines with undiminished ray, with increased lustre in the forehead of our noble royal sovereign, and long may it continue there, undimmed and undiminished, shedding a lustre down to generations yet to come! (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, the rights of conscience were now better understood, and more carefully observed. Freedom of worship was obtained. The unfettered mind could walk forth, as it does now, in the glorious liberty of the children of God. After two years of exile from his family, the father was restored to his home. The son grew in wisdom and stature. He received a classical education in the grammar school of this town, which recently has been revived, and will be revived under the auspices of its erudite master. (Cheers.) Having obtained the acquisition of classical literature to a very great extent, he sought additional learning in the metropolis of the land, and he found it there in a school of learning where, in philosophy, in theology, in the Belles Lettres, and in general literature he went onwards and upwards to that sublime altitude to which he afterwards attained. His mind, thus gifted by nature, and improved by education, was directed to almost every subject that could be brought under the supervision of the human kind. He trod the whole cycle of knowledge, as it was then known, with an astonishing versatility: his developed faculties could look down to the profound and awful as with the keenness of an eagle's vision, and soar to the loftiest as with the vigour of an eagle's wing. But that versatility showed itself in an addition to the psalmody of those days of poetry in various forms, and it was as varied in its character as it was beautiful in its result. He could weave a sacred song for the infant to learn in the nursery, and repeat in lisping accents at the mother's knee; he could pour forth those strains in which we have often joined, and of which it is not too much to say they form no unhappy harmony with the choral music of the skies (cheers). He threw over the whole a veil of unaffected piety, and a benevolence that knew no bounds. The time came when he was called to choose his course of life, and whilst he had as his companion in study, and his bosom friend (Archbishop Secker), one who attained to the highest point of eminence in the ecclesiastical establishment existing in this country, whose praise was in all the churches, and who deserved the honour which he had thus acquired, he continued

his position amongst those in the midst of whom he was born, and by whom he was educated (cheers). And now, Mr. Mayor, in the absence of my revered and honoured friend,—for he allows me to call him by that name—the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Rochester, it has devolved upon me, as the Vice-President of the Managing Committee, to present this statue to you, sir:—to you, as representing the magistracy, and the Corporation, and the population, of this happy town in which it is our privilege to dwell (cheers), and may I say to you it is presented, as it meets us face to face, as one of the most beautiful specimens of genius, of artistic skill, of propriety of adaptation, that has ever come from the hand of a sculptor; but it is not merely in this form—we present that statue to you as a living proof that virtue never dies, that it will live to animate, to elevate, to ennoble, when the frail fabric in which it once dwelt has long since crumbled to its parent dust, and the spirit by which it was animated has passed to the region of the bless. It is presented, sir, as a proof of the estimation in which a man is held who lives in the world only to bless it, for that was the character of Dr. Watts, who was a living embodiment of the principles that he received, and of the precepts that he approved, and who has left us, in his life, and in his death, a luminous track to point to all succeeding generations the passage to the skies. (Cheers.) It is presented as a visible demonstration of love to God and goodness in the person of one of his most devoted servants, from the peer of the realm down through all intermediate gradations of society, even to the cared-for beggarling of the Ragged School. Such a concentration of thought, such a unity of feeling, at once so sacred and so combined, I verily believe, with all deference to what has been said by the noble peer who has addressed us, cannot be surpassed by any who have ever lived in this world to make it their passage to a glorious immortality; and here I am urged to take up the thought of that nobleman, of whom I may say, without, I hope, giving him offence, in the language of the bard of Olney—"He wears a coronet, and prays." It is presented as a living testimony and proof to the rising youth of this town that the path to honour and usefulness is open to all, and that by industry, early piety, and devotedness to God, they may attain a position that will make them useful while they live, and their memory long cherished when they have passed to their last account; and if I may conclude this brief address by one thought suited to the office and the character which I sustain, and to the importance of the occasion upon which we are convened, may I not say it is a living proof that in the end true virtue shall receive its reward? However long delayed it may have been, it shall come in the result, and it carries us forward, therefore, to that period—to that scene which we shall all witness—the final audit, when the dead, small and great, shall stand before God; when all nations shall either be convulsed with terror, or rapt in the vision of the Lamb. Then shall be brought forth those who, being wise, shall shine forth as the firmament in its brightness, and those who, having turned many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever. As, therefore, a pastor of the church, the same church of which the father of Dr. Watts was an office-bearer (Hear), into which he himself was born and baptized, to the principles of which he adhered to the latest period of his life, for whom he wrote those sacred metrical compositions that were there first sung, and which have still been continued, and have expanded on all sides, like the echo from the forest, till in the lofty fabrics of our Establishment—and I rejoice that we have such men as he who has offered that dedicatory prayer (cheers)—I say not only in the fabrics of our Establishment, but in the humbler edifices of a Non-conformist sanctuary, those hymns are employed, to aid the devotion, to elevate the thought, and to sing the praises of Him who loved us, and gave Himself for us. (Cheers.)

The magnificent "Hallelujah Chorus" was next sung by the choir, accompanied by the band; after which an elegantly bound edition of "Watts's Psalms and Hymns" was presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, on the part of the committee, by the honorary secretary, Mr. William Lankester. "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," was sung by the choir, and the Rev. Thomas Adkins pronounced the benediction, the interesting ceremonial concluding by the band playing the National Anthem.

At five o'clock the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had accepted the Mayor's invitation, dined with his worship at his residence at Woolston, and addressed the children of the ragged-school, who were hospitably entertained by the Mayor on his lawn, and individually presented with a copy of Watts's "Divine Songs for Children."

At seven o'clock a numerously-attended *soirée* took place at the Victoria Rooms, under the presidency of the Mayor. Suitable addresses were delivered by Mr. Joseph Payne, Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions; Mr. Grimwade, the Mayor of Ipswich, and several other gentlemen. Two prize poems were read, and performances of vocal sacred music varied the proceedings, which appropriately closed the interesting ceremony of the day.

The statue thus inaugurated has been erected in the western public park, and forms a beautiful ornament to that picturesque part of the town. The whole monument is rather over 19ft. high, having a base of 8ft. 6in. square. The statue itself is about 8ft. high, and is of the finest white Sicilian marble. There are three basso-relievos, also in Sicilian marble, on three sides of the shaft of the pedestal. The pedestal itself is of the finest polished grey Aberdeen granite, and has been executed by Messrs. Macdonald and Co., of Aberdeen. The statue and basso-relievos are by Mr. R. C. Lucas, an artist residing at Chilworth, a few miles from the town. The statue is an expressive likeness of Dr. Watts, obtained from the most authentic sources, and represents him in the attitude of a preacher of the Gospel proclaiming its divine truths. The monument is erected at a total cost of about 850*l.*, raised by voluntary contributions from the inhabitants of Southampton and other parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Josiah Roe offered a prize of 5*l.* for the best

poem in connexion with the event. Twenty-one were sent in, but the palm was assigned to that of Mr. W. Andrews, which was as follows:—

To WATTS—Southampton's most distinguished son,
A lasting honour shall this day be done,
For we have raised this statue on her sod,
To that illustrious, glorious bard of God!

A Poet born,—in childhood's early dawn,
Bright scintillations of his genius shone.
The light grew stronger with advancing time,
Till bursting forth in brilliancy sublime,—
It cast its radiance o'er his native land,
And tinged with glory many a distant strand.

A Poet Laureate to the King of kings,
Right loyally he swept his psalter's strings;
And taught the world in sweet melodious lays,
Devotion's highest art,—becoming praise—
In thoughts refined and verse of purest tone,
By well-framed themes, "and songs before unknown."

When from our lips his hallowed lays arise
To heaven's unclouded and supernal skies;
On music's softest wing borne gently there,
Few songs than his appear more meet or fair.

Tojaded spirits oft his holy psalms
Have been the purest and divinest balms;
And souls all full of joy can make the tongue
Best speak their bliss in lyrics which he sung:
Which fast shall spread to earth's remotest shore,
And sound "till suns shall rise and set no more!"
But while he to the elder and the grave,
His soul-reviving, gladdening labours gave,
For littlest ones full many a song he sung,
And poems of sweetest metre for the young.
Ah! thousands oft look back to life's young dawn,
To scenes and things for ever past and gone,
And think of times when first they used to sing,
And tell "how glorious is our Heavenly King;"—
Of times when first on God's most holy day,
They used "to hear of heaven and learn the way."
In those sweet themes he wrote whom we now aim
To crown with honour and redoubt with fame.
On this wide earth, oft shadowed o'er with gloom,
Is there indeed a paradise, where bloom
In forms the fairest, and with beauty fraught,
The soul's divinest flowers—chaste flowers of thought?
Methinks the soul has often walked among
The beauteous germs of everlasting song,
All planted there in bygone distant days,
By that great Poet-saint whom we now praise.

With soul as mighty as his heart was meek;
His penetrating mind would oftentimes seek
To view with philosophic eye creation's core,
And cull choice truths from nature's choicest store,
Oft would his soul in contemplation rise,
To scan the orbs that glitter in the skies;
Or pondering o'er the lore of ancient schools,
Or wisely shaping reason's soundest rules;
His time he passed—and laboured hard that we
More of the beauteousness of truth may see;
Was wide renown, and lived to see his name
Like priceless treasure—treasured up by fame.

'Twas generous Scotia saw the shining light
Of genius burning in his bosom bright;
And recognising his scholastic mind,
Around his name her best diploma twined.
Then tributes just, of high and noble praise,
Came in and crowned the labours of his days;
And since his time his country proudly wrote
His name among her sons of worthiest note,
That his imperishable fame may stand
A lasting honour to his native land.
His life a living sermon sound and true,
He well in deeds the genuine Christian drew.
His means profusely spent in doing good;
His heart a well of love: methinks he stood
A noble model of what man should be—
A living type of true divinity.

And when at last his sands had wholly run,
When all his life's majestic work was done,
He then the silvery crown of age laid by,
To take the brighter one in yonder sky;
Where now within the "jewel gates" he dwells,
And where his practised spirit sweetly swells
The matchless music of that wondrous theme—
The great love-problem of Redemption's scheme!
And there anon he walks "the golden streets"
With great archangels, and as often meets
His learners still from this terrestrial sphere,
Where yet his name to many a realm is dear,
And where his genius, pure, undimmed, sublime,
Outlives the withering influence of time.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Sir George Lewis will, we are informed, be transferred from the Home-office to the War-office, and Sir George Grey, resigning the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, is to resume the office of Home Secretary, which he discharged for so many years with so much ability. To the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster Mr. Cardwell is to be promoted, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, without a seat in the Cabinet, is to succeed to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, vacated by Mr. Cardwell.—*Times*.

With respect to Lord John Russell's peerage, the *Observer* says:—

Some of the papers have stated that Lord John Russell's title would be Earl Ludlow. This is a mistake, which probably owed its origin to the fact that Lord John Russell has inherited from the Duke of Bedford an estate in Ireland, which he bequeathed to his brother, as it was bequeathed to him, by Lord Ludlow, and which (with the profits that had accrued from the estate) he considered himself entitled to dispose of without trenching on the large property belonging to the ducal estates. This princely property the late duke left, not only unimpaired, but largely improved; but he left to his favourite and distinguished brother the casual inheritance which now enables Lord John Russell to take his rightful place among the foremost in rank, as he has ever been in intellect and patriotism, in the land. Lord John Russell will retain in his earldom the illustrious name of Russell, to which he has been so long attached, and which he has done so much to illustrate. Lord John Russell will go to the House of Lords as Earl Russell; the second title, to be borne by his son, will be Lord Amptill.

Lord Wodehouse has resigned the Under-Secretaryship of the Foreign-office.

It is understood that the Marquis of Hartington is to be Colonial Under Secretary in place of Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIA LEGISLATION.

On Thursday Earl DE GREY moved the second reading of the East India High Court of Judicature Bill, which had passed the Commons, and with the details of which, as stated by the noble earl, the public is familiar. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected that the bill went far beyond the necessity of the case; and said that in an earlier period of the session he should have moved to refer it to a select committee. He likened its provisions to a proposition to unite the Scotch and English judges, chairmen of quarter sessions and petty sessions, into one tribunal. He also objected to the measure that it unnecessarily increased expenditure. In a discussion which followed, the Bishop of LONDON objected to Mohammedans or Hindoos, some of whom would constitute the court, sitting in judgment on ecclesiastical matters. The LORD CHANCELLOR pointed out to the Bishop of LONDON the difference between the words "ecclesiastical" and "spiritual," assuring him that the Government, in order to remove all fears upon the point he had raised, intended to substitute the word "testamentary" in place of "ecclesiastical." The bill was read a second time.

Earl DE GREY moved the second reading of the East India Civil Service Bill. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to it, on the ground that it sought to perpetuate an injustice, and militated against the rights of the Civil Service, which had been guaranteed by Parliament. Lord LYVEDEN was of opinion that the bill rather tended to make closer than to open the Civil Service, and he should move amendments in committee, with the view of carrying out its real object. After some observations in defence of the bill by the Duke of ARGYLL, the bill was read a second time.

The County Voters (Scotland) Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, the White Herring Fishery (Scotland) Bill, and the Vaccination Bill were each read a second time.

The Chatham Dockyard Extension Bill and the London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

STATUES TO BRUNEL AND LOCKE.

On Friday Lord TAUNTON inquired if it was true that the statues of Brunel and Stephenson were to be placed near that of Canning, looking into Palace-yard.

Earl GRANVILLE said that it was arranged that any statues erected in St. Margaret-square on the side next to the Houses of Parliament would be those only of persons connected with the Legislature. Permission would be given to erect statues of other persons on the other side of the square.

ENDOWED CHAPELRIES.

Viscount DUNCANNON called attention to the cases of endowed chapelries to which cure of souls have been annexed from portions of different adjoining parishes, under the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 70, sec. 9, and the 14th and 15th Vict., cap. 97, sec. 19 and 20, where there at present exist no means of raising any rate for the maintenance of the fabric or the services of the Church; and inquired whether the Government contemplate introducing any short bill for the remedy of the same, or to refer it to the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Earl GRANVILLE stated that no steps would be taken without the advice of the episcopal bench.

POLAND.

Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition from Stockport on the subject of Poland, paid a warm tribute to the character of the late Prince Czartoryski.

Lord HARROWBY, on moving that an address be presented to her Majesty for copies or extracts of all correspondence which passed in the years 1831 and 1832 between the Government of Great Britain and those of Russia and other countries on the subject of Poland, said that recent events in Poland had caused people to ask whether the state of affairs in that country was such as was contemplated by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, and the publication of the papers might tend to check the tyranny under which the Poles suffered.

Lord WODEHOUSE, having adverted to the effect the extinction of Polish independence had had on the general position of European nations, and particularly of Germany, said he looked upon the recovery of Polish independence as an impossibility, considering the overwhelming forces which could be brought against Poland by three powerful nations. The attitude of the Poles during the late events at Warsaw had shown a great moderation, and gave promise of better days. Russia would doubtless, as liberal ideas progressed, give the Poles greater liberty of action as well as those institutions to which they were entitled by the Treaty of Vienna. He had no objection to accede to the motion, so far as the correspondence with Russia was concerned.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in a very eloquent speech, passed a high eulogium on the Poles for the patience and dignity with which they had borne their misfortunes at home and upheld the military reputation of their country abroad, and expressed at the same time his astonishment that Russia should not have done her utmost to conciliate so great and noble a people. It was for the interest of Russia to conciliate the Poles, for as long as they were discontented the action of Russia was paralysed in Central Europe—a circumstance almost as injurious to Europe as to Russia itself. How could Russia extricate herself from such a position? By a frank reconciliation, and by restoring to the Poles self-government. In conclusion, he hoped the Emperor of Russia would

frankly offer his friendship to Poland, and that the Poles would receive such an offer with equal frankness.

Lord MALMESBURY concurred with the valuable advice given by Lord Ellenborough. If the Poles contrasted their present position with their position seven or eight years ago, they had every reason to congratulate themselves. He hoped nothing said in this House would encourage the Poles to attempt impossibilities.

After a few remarks from Lord Breadalbane, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and Lord Talbot de Malahide, the motion, as modified, was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock.

THE EX-DUKE OF MODENA.

On Monday, the Marquis of NORMANBY moved for copies or extracts of any despatches relating to the affairs of the Duchy of Modena from her Majesty's Ministers accredited to the Courts of Central Italy during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858; and in doing so took occasion to give a contradiction to certain statements of Mr. Gladstone with reference to the conduct of the Duke of Modena in having caused the execution of youths under eighteen, and especially one called Granaj, by putting into operation an *ex post facto* law.

Lord WODEHOUSE entered a protest against a reply being made in one House to a speech delivered in another, and that some months ago; and as regarded the defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was content to leave that in his right hon. friend's own hands.

After some remarks from the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, and Lord Brougham, the motion was agreed to.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord EBURY rose to present a petition, praying the House to address the Crown for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider such alterations as may be safest and best for improving the Liturgy of the Church of England. The petition was not numerously, but respectfully signed. His lordship referred to what had been done by Convocation, and to the opinions of the Bishop of Gloucester and the Archbishop of Dublin, with the view of showing that there was abundant evidence not only that this question was not disposed of by the rejection of the motion which he had the honour to make last year, but that it was as unsettled and as ripe as ever, and as urgently requiring authoritative interposition. Unless some move was made early next year by the ecclesiastical authorities (and this he must again repeat he earnestly desired, because he wished the initiative to proceed from them), it would be his duty to ask their lordships' assent to a bill for relaxing the terms of subscription, which had been so severely reprobated by some of the brightest ornaments of our Church, which had done and were doing an amount of mischief which could not be overestimated. Those of their lordships who did him the honour to listen to him last year would remember that he described the alteration of the terms of subscription to be that without which all other alterations would be wholly incomplete. Their lordships would, he thought, consider that the motion would come with peculiar appropriateness next year. This fatal and revengeful act was passed in the year 1662; next year would be the 200th anniversary, and he trusted their lordships would feel sincere pleasure in substituting for it something more in harmony with the spirit and Christianity of our age. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of LONDON was glad that Lord Ebury had confined himself to the question of relaxing the terms of subscription. With regard to the general revision of the Liturgy, no such revision, in his opinion, ought to take place at the present time. Such changes had been always confined to periods of great revolutions, and if any such changes were now desired Lord Ebury ought to specify the exact reforms he wished to see introduced. He thought the terms of subscription were not so rigid as generally supposed.

They stated that the person who subscribed accepted the Articles of the Church of England; that, if he took orders, he would act according to the formularies of the Church; and that he upheld the Royal supremacy. These subscriptions had been made by the noble lord himself as a member of the University of Oxford, and he did not believe they would be found to go beyond what he had just stated. If, however, it should be found that they pressed in any way upon consciences of scrupulous persons, and if any safe relaxation could be proposed, he was quite sure such a proposal would receive great attention from the right rev. bench and from Convocation.

What he had always deprecated, however, was the general unsettlement of opinions of the members of the Church of England which would certainly result from throwing the Prayer-book into the hands of a Commission with authority to alter it in a way which was only necessary after a period of revolution. As to the services of the Church, he had several times stated that they might, if it were desirable, be shortened. The Litany, for example, might, under the sanction of the diocesan, be used as a separate service, and there were other modes by which the services, if too long, might be abridged. But the great obstacle to this was found to be in the feeling of the laity, and if a clergyman ventured upon such a change it was extremely likely that he would find his position in the parish not particularly pleasant. (Hear.)

The Marquis of WESTMEATH thought the extreme length of the services was objectionable. In the morning service the Lord's Prayer was repeated five times. He had been told that the right rev. prelate

himself on one occasion, in reading the service at a consecration, said "You have had the Lord's Prayer four times, I will not give it you again." (The Bishop of London, by gesture, expressed his denial.)

Lord DUNCANNON deprecated any change whatever. If any human composition was almost perfect it was the Liturgy of the Church of England. The laity generally disliked any innovation that would affect it, and he deprecated the repeated discussions of changes that could have no result but to unsettle and disturb men's minds.

The other orders of the day having been agreed to,

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, Mr. H. SHERIDAN moved the second reading of the Mines Trespasses Prevention Bill. Its object, he said, was to obviate evils and wrongs in underground operations for which the existing law did not afford an effectual remedy. Mr. PAULL, whose name was on the back of the bill, explained how it got there, and opposed the second reading. Mr. CLIVE recommended that the bill should be withdrawn, and this suggestion was adopted.

The adjourned debate on going into committee upon the Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bill, and the amendment to defer the committee for three months, was then resumed. Mr. DENMAN supported the bill, arguing that there was no reason why what was the law in civil cases should not be the law in criminal proceedings; on the contrary, there was the stronger reason for giving relief to witnesses in prosecutions for crimes. The amendment was negatived, and the House went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

Upon the report the Local Government Act Amendment Bill received certain amendments.

The Irremovable Poor Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee upon the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill, the clauses of which were passed (except the 72nd, which was negatived), as well as certain new clauses, after a long discussion.

The Leases, &c., by Incumbents Restriction Bill passed the committee.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the act further to amend the acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the act concerning the management of episcopal and capitular estates in England; and a bill for amending an act passed in the last session to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder and compositions of an explosive nature, and concerning the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks.

The House adjourned at five minutes past four o'clock.

SUPPLY.

On Thursday, at a morning sitting, the House went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates.

On the vote for consuls abroad,

Mr. DODSON drew attention to the appointments of consuls at inland towns in Europe, and urged that most of them were useless. In the course of a discussion which ensued, Lord J. RUSSELL said that some of the consulates in question would cease on the death of the present holders; and in reference to our diplomatic relations with China, stated that they were of the most satisfactory nature. The embassy at Peking had been received by the Chinese authorities with every courtesy and respect, and there was every appearance that the commercial intercourse between this country and China would be placed on a good footing.

The remaining votes in class five having been passed, the sitting was suspended at four o'clock.

At the evening sitting Mr. M. GIBSON stated that the Trade Marks Bill would be withdrawn.

THE ROYAL STATUES.

Mr. GREGORY asked whether it was true that the four statues to be erected in the Royal Gallery, for which 2,200*l.* had been voted, were to be the statues of William IV., George IV., James I., and Charles I., and if so, whether such selection is in accordance with the pledge given to the House by the Commissioner of Works, August 3, 1860. Mr. COWPER said that no vote of money had been obtained from the House. Last year the estimates contained an item for statues of British Sovereigns in a series, for the Palace of Westminster. The House objected to this, and the vote was withdrawn, with a view to consider a selection which would be acceptable to the House. The Fine Arts Commission had considered the subject, and found that it was impossible to make such a selection, and it was decided that the selection should be made from a chronological point of view; and the matter was still open as to whether the number of statues should be four or a greater number.

In answer to Mr. HADFIELD, as to whether Cornwall was to have a statue, Mr. COWPER said the matter was in the hands of the Fine Arts Commission.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

On the order for considering the Lords' amendment of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the House disagree to the amendments in the preamble and other parts of the bill which related to the appointment of a Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy. He adverted, in passing, to the exclusion of the clauses appointing a creditors' assignee, to which amendment he should likewise object, and proceeded to argue that, by the alterations made by the Lords, the bill would be deprived of machinery most im-

portant to its successful working. He examined and dismissed the reasons which he understood had been assigned for the rejection of the clauses creating a chief judge, and urged the great increase of business that would devolve upon the Court of Bankruptcy by the abolition of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; and that, besides the appellate jurisdiction and duties in the court, there were duties in chambers which required a judge of that character, who, by the 67th clause, as it originally stood, was empowered to try questions of fact at once by a special jury,—a great advantage in proceedings in bankruptcy. The court would likewise be authorised to determine differences arising under deeds of arrangement, and to exercise novel powers in criminal jurisdiction—offences new to our commercial code being introduced into the bill—which were not entrusted to judges of a rank inferior to that which it was proposed to give to the chief judge of the Bankruptcy Court. In conclusion, he observed that it was impossible not to see that if the bill passed without the judge clauses, in all probability parts of the measure that would have worked well with them would not work satisfactorily, and discredit would thus be entailed upon the bill.

Mr. BOVILL denied that there was unanimity in the legal profession as to the necessity of a chief judge in bankruptcy, while the whole of the law lords in the other House were of opinion that there was no necessity for constituting a new judge. He contended that the present appellate jurisdiction in bankruptcy was amply sufficient, besides which the business in all the equity courts was so much diminished that appeals might well be disposed of by any of the judges of those courts. He also contended that, as regarded uniformity and authority of decision, there was a greater likelihood of obtaining good decisions from commissioners of experience than from a single judge newly appointed.

Mr. COLLIER contended that so great a change had been made in the law of bankruptcy that it required to be carried out by other heads than those of the old functionaries, in the same mode as had been adopted in the case of the Divorce Court, the administration of which would have failed in the hands of the inferior officials who had been connected with the former jurisdiction.

Mr. MALINS, adhering to the opinions he had hitherto held, argued strongly in favour of the appointment of the chief judge. Mr. ROLSTON supported the Lords' amendment. Mr. CRAWFORD stated that it was the opinion of the bulk of the mercantile body in the city of London that if the office of chief judge should be omitted they would prefer that the bill should be given up altogether, and that was also the opinion of almost every provincial town except Manchester. Mr. HORSFALL said that on the question of the chief judge Liverpool had expressed no opinion, although a petition had been presented in favour of restoring the clause which related to assignees to the state in which it left this House. Mr. HADFIELD said that even in Manchester there was a great division of opinion as to the question of the judge. He supported the proposition for the appointment of that functionary. Mr. A. TURNER was sorry to differ from a number of his constituents, but he was in favour of the judge. Mr. HENLEY gave some special and ingenious reasons for supporting the amendments which had been made in the bill by the Lords. Mr. WALPOLE said that as the measure was a purely tentative one and by no means a settlement of bankruptcy law, it was not wise to establish a permanent judge of this character, but it would be better to have in the first instance as the superintending judge one of the Vice-Chancellors, until the experiment of the new law was tried and it was ascertained whether a new judge was required. He should still be content to trust the working of the measure to the superintendence of the Lords Justices for a year.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL argued that the sole opponents of this particular provision of the bill, the petitioners from Manchester, had on a former occasion demanded such a reform of the Court of Bankruptcy, and in such terms as could point only to the appointment of a single judge of the highest rank, while the voice of the rest of the country was unanimous in favour of the establishment of a presiding and overruling genius, which alone could reduce the proceedings in bankruptcy to form and order. The fact was that it was originally intended to create a judge in bankruptcy, and to abolish the commissioners; but the House shrinking from the cost of compensation to those officials it was now proposed to effect that object by a more gradual process, the present commissioners being retained, but no vacancies would be filled up, and eventually the whole jurisdiction of the court would pass into the hands of the chief judge.

Sir H. CAIRNS contended that the proposition to create a chief judge co-existent with the five London commissioners in bankruptcy was nothing more than adding a sixth commissioner to that body. In point of fact, as the bill stood, so far from securing uniformity of decision and authority, another element of discordance would be created—for the getting rid of the chief judge by no means implied the getting rid of the commissioners. He also contended that the appellate jurisdiction which it was proposed to give to the judge was unsatisfactory; while the present court of appeal—the Lords Justices—was amply sufficient for the disposal of any business which might arise.

On a division, the motion for disagreeing with the Lords' amendment was carried by 173 to 129.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed to Monday.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

On the order for going into committee upon the Durham University Bill.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR moved to defer the committee for three months. He contended that the University had totally failed in its object; that the bill would not touch the root of the evil, and that the inquiry would be a sham inquiry, and totally useless.

Sir G. LEWIS said the bill constituted a commission similar to the commissions for the reform of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, empowering the commissioners to remodel the University of Durham, and he did not think the bill open to the objections of Mr. Seymour.

Mr. DEEDS moved the adjournment of the debate, but this motion was negatived upon a division.

Mr. FENWICK contended that the educational results obtained at the University were not proportioned to the endowment, 12,000*l.* being expended in the education of about forty young men, and he suggested that the cause of its failure was its being under the control of the ecclesiastical establishment. He opposed the bill, regarding it as a great sham.

Mr. MOWBRAY observed that the objections alleged by Mr. Seymour and Mr. Fenwick were reasons for going into committee upon the bill. He complained that the latter member had not accurately stated the facts, denying that the University had totally failed. There was no religious test, as had been asserted, on the admission of students to this University.

The amendment was negatived, and the House went into committee on the bill, the Chairman reporting progress.

Certain bills were advanced, the Highways Bill was withdrawn, the remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

On Friday nearly the whole of the morning sitting was occupied in the discussion (in committee) of the Inland Revenue Bill, all the clauses of which that could then be disposed of were agreed to. The House then went into committee upon the Lace Factories Bill, but no progress had been made in its clauses when the sitting was suspended.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY AND MR. LEVER.

The discussion on this question was revived by Mr. CONINGHAM's presentation of the petition (with-drawn on Tuesday) of Mr. G. O'Malley Irwin, complaining of fraudulent practices on the part of Mr. Lever, and several other parties, in the affairs of the above company. On the question that the petition should be ordered to lie on the table, Mr. LEVER rose and said,—I state distinctly and emphatically that there is not the slightest foundation for a single statement contained in the allegations of that petition. (Cheers.) Continuing his remarks, the hon. member challenged inquiry into the case, and submitted that the House would only be doing its duty if it undertook a full investigation of the whole question. Lord J. MANNERS moved that the petition should be referred to a select committee. Mr. ROXBURGH said that, if such a motion was agreed to, it ought to be made an instruction to the committee to inquire, as a preliminary matter, whether the petition could be with propriety taken into consideration at all. Mr. BOUVIER suggested that the better course would be to print the petition, so that the House might be able to form an opinion whether it ought to interfere further in the matter. Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the same view. After some remarks from Mr. Malins, Mr. Clay, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Paull, the House divided on the question that the petition should lie on the table. There appeared—Ayes, 99; Noes, 78—21. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table; and on the motion of Mr. CONINGHAM, after a brief discussion, it was ordered to be printed for the use of members only.

THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

On going into committee of supply,

Mr. KINGLAKE asked whether the governments of Italy and France continued to deny that the King of Italy entertained a project for ceding to France the Island of Sardinia, and whether the truth of any such denials was confirmed or shaken by the information which the government may have received from other quarters. This was essentially an English question, inasmuch as the possession of this island gave the command of the Mediterranean. He contended that an effort was now going on to carry out the desire of the First Napoleon, to make the Mediterranean a French lake: and that much had already been done towards the completion of that part of the plan which embraced the cession of Sardinia to France. He moved for any further correspondence respecting this subject.

Sir R. PEEL iterated the argument that the question of the annexation of Sardinia was essentially an English question, in reference to her commercial interests and her naval supremacy, and pressed on the House the manifest intentions and operations of the Emperor of France in reference to the carrying out a project of annexation of that island.

Mr. B. COCHRANE followed in the same sense, and asked for information on that point from the government.

Mr. G. C. BENTINCK and Mr. STIRLING made coincident speeches, both as regarded the main question and in criticism of the conduct of the Foreign Secretary, and the management of foreign affairs by the present government, especially in regard to Savoy and Nice.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after replying to Mr. Stirling

and Mr. Bentinck, observed that the subject of debate was a very important one. He admitted the importance of Sardinia, and he had repeatedly declared in despatches that the cession of the island to France would be a great disturbance of the distribution of power in Europe, and especially in the Mediterranean. The transaction was not one that could take place between France and Sardinia; it would involve the interests of other nations and put an end to the alliance between this country and France. (Loud cheers.) But it was not his opinion that the Government of the Emperor of the French would consent to annex Sardinia and brave the consequences that would follow. He did not believe that Baron Ricasoli, a man of the highest honour, intended to give up the island to France, and M. Thouvenel had not only contradicted the rumour, but had disavowed the proceedings of French agents in the island. If it was the desire of the Emperor of the French, as he believed it was, to preserve the peace of Europe, he was not sure that the public opinion of France might not alter the whole policy. When it was said, therefore, that we ought to be watchful in regard to the events occurring in Europe, he observed that great movements were going on in different parts of Europe, of popular bodies, and of whole nations aspiring to better government. There must, therefore, be uneasiness leading to civil disturbances; and this alone was a reason why the Government of this country should be vigilant. He trusted their eyes would not be shut; but to be always expressing suspicion would be not only a very perilous but a very mischievous policy, and it had been the endeavour of the Government to reconcile those among whom discord had arisen. He trusted that no narrow spirit of saving would induce this country, in the present state of Europe, to maintain an armament inferior to the position it should occupy, in which policy, not only the greatness, but the safety of the country was concerned. So far from this policy bringing on a war, he believed it was, on the contrary, a strong weapon in the hands of this and of every Power that sought for independence and liberty, and a great security for the peace of Europe. He could not consent, he said, in conclusion, to produce the papers moved for at present.

Mr. STANSFELD expatiated at considerable length upon the policy which, in his opinion, the kingdom of Italy should pursue—a national policy, apart from any foreign alliance—and explained the basis upon which that policy should rest.

Sir G. BOWYER condemned the foreign policy of the Government; he considered that it was accommodated to the state of parties in this country and to the securing of votes, and that its effect had been to lay Italy at the feet of France. He gave a fearful picture of what he represented to be the present condition of Southern Italy.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in replying to Sir G. Bowyer, retorted the charge of promoting revolutionary movements in Italy, which he had brought against the Government, accusing him of being the chief agent of the revolutionary party in that House. He dissented from the doctrine, based upon narrow grounds, which Mr. Stansfeld had applied to the policy of the kingdom of Italy, and from the arguments by which he had endeavoured to stimulate the people of that kingdom to aggression. Mr. GLADSTONE profited by the opportunity afforded him to renew his explanation, which he had imperfectly made the preceding day, of the charge he had brought against the administration of criminal justice by the Duke of Modena, stating facts and circumstances in justification of the charge, as explained.

After some remarks by Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. LAYARD defended Count Cavour from certain strictures upon his conduct, in relation to the cession of Savoy and Nice, made in the course of the debate, stating circumstances explanatory of his conduct, and denying that he intended to deceive the English Government. He knew that the Count pertinaciously refused to assent to the cession, and only yielded at last to a pressure it would have been imprudent to resist.

Mr. HENNESSY and Mr. KINNAIRD made a few observations, when the motion of Mr. Kinglake was negatived.

A short conversation took place on the subject of the Merchant Shipping Bill.

Mr. OSBORNE stated the case of Lieutenant Allen, of the 82nd Regiment, which has been recently the subject of an action in one of the Common Law Courts, and inquired whether the Judge Advocate-General had been consulted.

Mr. HEADLAM gave a short explanation, and the House then went into committee of supply; but it being beyond the hour of twelve, the Chairman reported progress.

The Pensions (British Forces) India Bill was read a second time, after some remarks by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, and an explanation by Sir C. WOOD.

The House went into committee on the Scotch Salmon Fisheries Bill, but was counted out at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

THE GALWAY PETITION.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, Mr. CONINGHAM, after a short conversation on a point of order, moved that Mr. Irwin's petition relating to the Royal Atlantic Mail Steam Navigation Company be referred to a Select Committee, to inquire into the allegations of the said petition.

Sir G. GREY, adverting to the nature of the charges contained in the petition (which did not concern the conduct of Mr. Lever as a member of the House) and to similar cases, suggested that the House should adhere to the course pursued in those cases, and, having heard Mr. Lever in his place and his

denial of the charges, should proceed no further in the matter.

Mr. LEVER having read the petition paragraph by paragraph, and given explanations, replies, and denials as he proceeded, adding some particulars of the antecedents of Mr. Irwin, said he confidently left his case in the hands of the House, and then (as customary) retired.

After a slight discussion the motion to refer the petition to a Select Committee was negatived.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Lords' amendments of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

The motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to disagree to the amendment of the 21st clause, which originally provided for the gradual reduction of the number of official assignees in the London district to five, altered by the Lords to eight (the present number), gave rise to considerable discussion upon the working of the system of official assignees, and upon the proposed appointment of creditors' assignees. The motion was agreed to.

So much of a new clause introduced by the Lords (after clause 97) as enabled a debtor to petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy against himself, was agreed to.

Another new clause (re-inserted by the Lords), providing that the debt of the petitioning creditor of a non-trader debtor must be contracted after the passing of the act was, with certain qualifications, suggested by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, likewise agreed to, after a strong protest from Mr. MALINS, who argued for the retrospective action of the clause.

The Lords' amendments expunging the creditors' assignee clauses were disagreed to.

In disagreeing to the Lords' amendments of clause 164, specifying the rules to be observed in granting orders of discharge, a proviso was added to the clause, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, that no person should be liable to any criminal proceeding for any matter occurring before the passing of the act, to which he would not have been liable if the act had not passed.

A committee was appointed to draw up the reasons for disagreeing to certain of the amendments of the Lords.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The House then went into committee of supply.

Mr. WALPOLE moved the vote for the British Museum, 100,414*l.*, stating the different arrangements which had been made in the last year—the appointment of new trustees in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Sutherland; that the late Mr. Braidwood had reported against the proposal of opening the Museum in the evening, on the ground of the increased risk of fire, as well as of deterioration of articles of value and interest which would necessarily be caused by lighting with gas. He also urged that, looking to the continued additions to the collection which were being made, it was absolutely necessary that the question of additional space and accommodation should immediately be taken into consideration.

Mr. GREGORY expressed his regret that no proposition had been made for the providing adequate accommodation for our national collections. He hoped that next year the House would be asked to adopt a recommendation of the select committee of last year, to purchase certain blocks of houses around the Museum, so as to allow of some adequate and complete plan, which might be adequately carried out. He contended for the removal of the mediæval collections, and their combination with those at South Kensington. He strongly objected to the removal of any part of the natural history collection.

Mr. LAYARD criticised the proceedings of the trustees, and urged that there should be distinct establishments for science and art in the Museum.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had felt that measures should be taken to provide such additional accommodation as would suffice for many years; and in order to do this, they thought that the separation of the collection was involved. Steps would be taken in conjunction with the trustees to arrive at some plan which would meet the most objections, and give the most satisfaction to parties interested in the due preservation and exhibition of our national collection.

After some further debate, the vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill.

On clause 2, Mr. FENWICK objected to the Right Rev. Father in God Henry Montagu Lord Bishop of Durham being of the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) If the new ordinances were to be effective the bishop was not a fit person to be concerned in making them. He begged, therefore, to move the omission of the right rev. prelate's name. (Cheers.) Sir G. C. LEWIS said the situation of Durham University was peculiar, as having been constituted by an act of the bishop and chapter. As the bill proposed to give a legislative and remodelling power to the commissioners it seemed desirable that there should be some person upon the commission connected with the Church. The amendment was rejected by 75 to 30.

The remaining clauses having been disposed of,

Mr. MOWBRAY then moved the insertion of a clause similar to one contained in the Oxford and Cambridge University Acts, declaring that it shall not be binding upon the person taking a degree to make any declaration whatever, but that until he shall have subscribed a declaration stating that he

is a *bond fide* member of the Church of England he shall not be eligible as a member of the Senate, or to hold any office for which such a degree heretofore constituted one of the qualifications.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought it would be better to leave this matter to the discretion of the commissioners.

The committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For the clause	26
Against it	64
Majority against	—38

The clause was therefore rejected.

Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

MR. COBDEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor (Alderman Cubitt) and Lady Mayoress entertained Mr. Cobden, M.P., and a numerous party of friends, at a splendid banquet, in the Egyptian-hall, at the Mansion-house. The freedom of the city having recently been conferred upon Mr. Cobden, in consideration of his services in negotiating the French treaty, this entertainment in his honour followed in accordance with the usual custom of the civic authorities on similar occasions. The company included Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord and Lady Dillon, Lord Fermoy, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., M. Michel Chevalier, Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Gilpin, M.P., &c.

The usual toasts were followed by the health of the Emperor of the French, whom the Lord Mayor eulogised as a sovereign who had always been most anxiously desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with this country; the recent treaty of commerce being undoubtedly mainly due to the desire which Napoleon III. had of improving the condition of the world, while he was advancing the interests of his own great country. The Lord Mayor then, in very high terms, gave the health of Mr. Cobden, which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. COBDEN, in the course of his reply, remarked that one of the first demonstrations by practical men ever made on behalf of the principles of free trade emanated from a merchant of London, now forty-one years ago. The declaration drawn up by Mr. Tooke, and presented to the House by Mr. Baring, subsequently Lord Ashburton, contained in a very few words all that had been or could be said in favour of the principles of free trade. It was, that the maxim of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, which always regulated the transactions of individual merchants, was also applicable as the best rule of trade for a whole nation. Free trade meant that it was the interest of the many to exchange superfluities for necessities. It was not based upon the sordid meaning which somebody had given to it, of unmitigated selfishness. Free trade meant that it was the interest of mankind to go and seek a commodity where it was cheap—that is, plentiful—and convey it to another locality where it was dear; in other words, scarce. (Cheers.) After showing that the making up of the last year's deficient harvest was a striking instance of the beneficial operation of free trade, the hon. gentleman alluded to the French treaty, which he had no doubt, if peace was preserved for five or ten years—would open the door to such commerce between these two great countries as would surpass the commerce existing between any other two countries in the world. There were nearly 70,000,000 of people in the two countries; they were side by side with each other, united rather than divided by a narrow slip of sea—possessing such diversity of natural endowments that they seemed, of all nations, to be the most adapted for beneficial converse with each other. And yet by the perversity of the legislature, for some seven or eight hundred years the Governments of the two countries had been busily engaged in thwarting the designs of Providence, and preventing the enjoyment of the blessings which they both possessed, and which they might have greatly enhanced. He expressed his gratification at the presence of M^r. Chevalier and Dupin, which was a proof that our politics were expansive, that we were touching upon a more cosmopolitan age, when the interests of men were fusing and uniting harmoniously together. If he was too credulous in his belief that this would lead to an era of peace rather than a perpetuation of those passions which would lead to war, he had the sanction of the deductions of sound political economy for that opinion, and he believed he might appeal to a still higher standard, which told us that "all the nations of the world are made of one blood." (Cheers.)

M. CHEVALIER, in responding for "our foreign guests," dwelt upon the benefits of free trade in uprooting national hatreds and destroying the old fallacy by which people regarded the prosperity of their neighbours as an evil to themselves. To England and France belonged the initiative in the greater portion of the political and social progress which had been effected, or was in the course of accomplishment, in the civilised world; and they would cherish the opportunity of taking another step in the path of progress by the final repudiation of their antiquated and disastrous jealousies. (Applause.)

Mr. BRIGHT, in replying for "the House of Commons," referred to some of the protectionist fallacies uttered twenty years ago by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby. Remarking that between 1690 and 1815 England and France spent sixty-five years in war, the hon. gentleman expressed his hope that another revolution had begun—not a revolution of violence, nor a revolution of hate, but a change that should bind two great nations in one common interest and

one common peace, and should give to the future a brightness tenfold better for posterity to regard, than that gloom of the past which we must all so much deplore. (Cheers.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION.—JULY, 1861.

FIRST DIVISION.—Allen, B. H., Giggleswick Grammar School; Armstrong, R. A., University and Manchester New Colleges; Bilton, C., Battersea Training College; Boothman, C., Stonyhurst College; Brown, G. W., University College School; Calthrop, C. W., Merchant Taylors' School; Carpenter, J. E., University and Manchester New College; Clifford, W. K., King's College; Cowper, J., private study; Duncan, A., Glasgow Training College; Durham, F., private tuition; Fiddian, A. P., Huddersfield College; Foster, C. Le Neve, Collège Communal, Boulogne; Fryer, J. F., Flounders Institution; Godefroi, H., University College; Gostick, A. J., Bedford Commercial School; Harvey, A. S., private study; Hickson, W., Grammar School, Leatherhead; Hunter, B., private tuition; Hunter, R., Denmark-hill Grammar School; Jones, J., New College; Jones, T., St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Joseph, G. S., University College; Kelsall, J., University College; King, O., Blackheath Proprietary School; Klamorowski, A., private tuition; Lean, W. S., private tuition; Lee, H., Moray House, Edinburgh; M'Dougal, P., Glasgow Free Church Training College; M'Kenzie, D., Grammar School, Guildford; Mackey, E., private study; Middleton, J. R., United College, St. Andrew's; Mitchell, G. S., Glasgow Free Church Training College; Morris, W. B., Amersham Grammar School; Murray, W. B., King's College; Muxlow, T., private study; Northrop, W., Owens College; Osler, W. C., University College; Page, W., Regent's-park College; Pearce, R. J., Caius College, Cambridge; Ramage, A., private study; Smale, J. B., Wesley College, Sheffield; Stephen, W., Marischal College, Aberdeen; Stourton, H., Stonyhurst College; Tagg, A., University College School; Tindall, A. MacIvor, private tuition; Tomblinson, J., Wesley College, Sheffield; Tucker, H. St. G., Regent's-park College; Turnbull, W. P., St. Peter's School, York; Waite, F. W., West of England Dissenters' Grammar School; Warner, E. J., Gothic Hall, Enfield; Warne, H., Rev. W. Erle, Tunbridge Wells; Welch, H. W., private tuition; Wheldon, T. J., Calvinistic College, Bala; Whitaker, E. M., Amersham Grammar School; Whitwell, J. M., Pembroke College, Oxford.

SECOND DIVISION.—Archer, H. R., Mr. Ray, Hampstead; Attwood, F. L., St. Andrew's College, Reading; Bailey, R., private tuition; Barrett, J., Battersea Training College; Bennett, J. W., Kelvedon Grammar School; Berrell, C., South Lambert Grammar School; Bigham, J. C., private tuition; Blatchford, A. N., University and Manchester New Colleges; Broadbent, J. E., Wharfedale College; Butterworth, G. M., Wharfedale College; Camps, W., New College; Carter, G. C., St. Edmund's, Ware; Carter, H., Newbury Grammar School; Clayton, J., Stonyhurst College; Cobb, F. E., University College School; Coxeter, J. J., University College; Davies, J. T., Regent's-park College; Davis, W., British School, Aberdeen; Dresden, E. M., private tuition; Edwards, S., Union-terrace School, Barnstable; Gainsford, R. T., St. Mary's, Oscott; Glover, M. M., Amersham Grammar School; Gordon, R., Queen's College, Liverpool; Green, E. W. F., Chester Grammar School, and private tuition; Harvey, W. A., Epsom College; Heathcote, R., Owen's College; Huggins, G., Stonyhurst College; Jenkins, B. G., private study; Lawson, R., self-tuition; Lister, T., Owen's College; Macdonald, F. W., Owen's College; Madeley, G. H., Kensington School; Manby, F. E., Royal M. B. College, Epsom; Medwin, A. G., private tuition; Miranda, L. F., Stonyhurst College; Morris, H., Royal Medical College; Murphy, T. C., University College School; Nankivell, G. B., University College; Napier, F. P., Owens College; Nobbs, R., Western College; Norwood, S., private tuition; Oldroyd, M., St. James's-lodge, Croydon; Paget, T. G., University College; Payne, A., Univ. and Man. New College; Payne, F. T., Wesley College, Sheffield; Payne, W., Grammar School, Leatherhead; Pearsall, H. D., Amersham Grammar School; Pearson, S., New College; Pengelly, A., Flounders Institution; Philpot, C. W., St. James's-lodge, Croydon; Powles, B. C., King's College; Provis, S. B., Spring-hill College; Ransford, G., Chelmsford Grammar School; Richardson, W. E., Windermere College; Robertson, T. R., Roxburgh-house Academy; Rochford, J. F., St. Gregory's, Downside; Savage, G. H., self-tuition; Shaw, F. C., Mr. Richmond's, Bognor; Shaw, W. Mr. Richmond's, Bognor; Sheddock, J., Rotherham College; Sinclair, D. F., University College; Slater, C. S., Gothic-hall, Enfield; Smith, C., St. Mary's College, Chelsea; Smith, J. W., private tuition; Smith, T. J., private tuition; Stewart, J. C., private study; Stockenström, A., King's College; Thompson, C. J., King's College; Tompsett, J., private tuition; Tupp, G. J., University College; Turner, G. L., Totteridge-park School; Warren, G. A., Perse School, Cambridge; Watts, W. F., Mr. Jefferson's, Pomfret; Waylen, F. H., Mr. Richmond's, Bognor; Welch, J. B., King's College; Whittle, J. H., King's College; Wickstead, P. H., University College School; Withers, E. R., King's College and private tuition; Wood, J., Owens College.

THIRD DIVISION.—Adams, A. B., Dorchester Grammar School; Adams, J. E., Merchant Taylors' School; Ashworth, A., University College; Aveling, C. T., University College School; Barham, A. H., University College; Bere, J. L., private study; Biggs, R. H. W., University College; Blackie, J. M., New College; Body, H. M., Tiverton Grammar School; Brice, S. W., Shepton Mallet Grammar School; Brown, F. M., Felstead Grammar School; Brown, G., private tuition; Browne, T., Springfield College; Bryan, J., Queen's College, Liverpool; Buckle, W. T., Eton College; Butlin, J. T., private tuition; Craigie, J., Haverfordwest Grammar School; Darbishire, C. H., University College School; Dawe, A., King's College; Dresden, Z. E., private tuition; Edwards, S. S., Deytheur Free Grammar School; Elwin, T., University College; Hawthorn, F. J., Alleyne's Grammar School; Haynes, F. H., Medical College, Epsom; Howard, F., private tuition; Kirk, A., private study; Lawrence, H. C., Mr. Older, Richmond; Legg, J. W., Portsea Diocesan School; Lloyd, J., private tuition;

Lodge, C., Training College, Battersea; Long, F., Manchester College; Mannors, T. H., Manchester Commercial School; Morton, R. R., University College; Mulcahy, P., Springfield College; Muspratt, J. L., Mr. Ellenberger's Workshop; Norris, J. F., University College; Peala, J. R., King's College; Pooley, T. A., private study; Powell, F., private tuition; Poulton, W., private tuition; Robinson, J. C., Scarborough Grammar School; Rogers, G. A., private tuition; Rouse, J., St. Edmund's Wars; Schwabe, F., University College; Scriven, H. A., Cambridge House, Stratford; Taylor, H., Norwich Grammar School; Taylor, S. B., private study; Thomas, G. A., Cotham School, Bristol; Tredgill, F., Middle School, Peckham; Whitworth, J., private tuition; Wilson, H., private tuition; Wooding, W., Spring Hill College; Woodman, S., Exeter Free Grammar School.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The following remarks, which occur in a leader in the *Daily News*, are no doubt founded on information derived from the local papers, &c. :-

The followers of John Brown are a strong party—not identified with the Abolitionists, because the policy of the Abolitionists has always been peaceful—most of the members being even non-resistants. The Brownists have sought permission from Government to raise a troop for action on the frontier, to emancipate and run off the slaves. The Government thinks it best to let the emancipation hold its course with the armies; and the Brownists at once acquiesce. All parties seem to be agreed that the Government must not be opposed, or in any way embarrassed, in a matter so critical; and everybody is ready to aid as well as give advice.

While forming a definite and ultimate anti-slavery policy, there is an eager study of the case in all the centres to which the fugitives rally. At one of these, three hundred men, women, and children collected on the arrival of the Federal troops. They work well, are perfectly manageable, very happy, and far more intelligent than had been supposed. More will come in, either in case of their masters returning, or of cold weather, or scarcity. At present they are having an easy and pleasant life of it on the plantations, the families and overseers having disappeared, leaving the negroes to ungoverned hope, poultry, and corn; but, when times and seasons change, even if the luck goes the right way, there may be a vast crowd to receive and dispose of. It must be remembered that the estates are not producing this year as usual, and that the applicants will or may arrive from a desolate and ruined tract of country. In ordinary times the travellers by the Underground Railway—in other words, fugitive slaves—dispose of themselves easily enough, though they have recently appeared by hundreds, or even thousands, in the Free States; but when it comes to millions it is a different affair. Something more is necessary now than simply letting them go free.

If a legal and complete emancipation should be the issue of the war, the greater number of the negroes—probably nearly all—will live and work where they have always lived and worked; not for the same master, perhaps, but in the same region of country. In the sugar districts there may be a difficulty, from the severity of the labour; but cotton and tobacco growing are not very laborious. White labourers find no difficulty in that culture where negroes are not at hand or not preferred. In the interval, however, till affairs are settled, every opening for settling the negroes favourably should be taken advantage of; and the question of their emigration is becoming more interesting every day.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S FAREWELL.

Lord John Russell took his farewell of the City of London yesterday. There was a great crowd in the Guildhall, including many of the most influential of his lordship's supporters. Mr. Thomson Hankey presided. Lord John's speech was chiefly a retrospect of the great triumphs in the cause of civil and religious liberty which have been achieved since his entrance into public life, and with most of which his name is prominently associated. He referred with evident pride and satisfaction to his twenty years' connexion with the City, and with great warmth of feeling thanked his friends for the support they had rendered him. With respect to Parliamentary Reform he said :-

The questions to be considered are questions which require to be weighed nicely in the balance, to be paused upon, and to be modified, and therefore, although the prospect is still fair, yet, until the people themselves show a strong feeling upon the subject—(cheers)—it will be of no use for the Ministers of the Crown to come forward with a proposition. (Cheers.) I have the same trust in the people of England that I have expressed before. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the people—the working-classes, I mean—while they would bring further intelligence to the representation, would respect all that is beneficial and all that deserves to be respected in our institutions. (Cheers.)

His lordship concluded :-

I shall watch the proceedings of the city of London with the greatest interest. I shall expect to see you act in the same spirit of free trade and in the same spirit of liberty which has animated your ancestors and yourselves, which has built up the great fabric of this constitution, and which has destroyed all the strongholds of monopoly, of restriction, and of protection. (Cheers.) I shall expect to see you going on in the same spirit; cheering those who are prepared to advance, and to display that flag of freedom which I am sure will ever be held aloft in your hands. (Cheers.) Whatever may be the chances of those combats, I can assure you that deeply in my heart will rest engraved the feeling of gratitude for the support I have received from you, and for the means of boasting that I represented London in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was that which strengthened my voice and animated my exertions, and to the last day of my life I shall remember your benefits, and be grateful for the support you have always extended to me. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. CRAWFORD, M.P., and seconded by Mr. RICHARDSON, was carried unanimously, after which Lord John Russell left the Guildhall, the electors cheering him to the last with great enthusiasm.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Voters (Ireland) Bill, University Elections Bill, and the Salmon Fisheries Bill were severally read a second time.

Lord WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of the Irremovable Poor Bill, the object of which is to reduce the period which gave the right of immovability from five to three years' residence. Viscount LIFFORD moved the rejection of the bill, urging that much evil had been done in Ireland by a system of rating in electoral districts. The Earl of DEVON supported the bill; the Earl of STRABROOK and Lord REDBURN opposed it. The Duke of NEWCASTLE denied that there was anything in the bill calculated to upset the parochial system, and urged that it was forced on the legislature by the necessity of the case. On a division the second reading was carried by 40 to 31.

The Bishop of LONDON called attention to the subject of ecclesiastical dilapidations, and laid a bill on the table the provisions of which had been agreed to by both Houses of Convocation, and which was read a first time.

The House then adjourned at a quarter to nine.

In the House of Commons, the House went into committee on the Inland Revenue Bill. Progress was resumed, and the remaining clauses, except clause 40, were agreed to, and the sitting was suspended at a quarter to four o'clock.

At the evening sitting, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the borough of Andover in the room of Mr. Alderman Cubitt (the Lord Mayor) who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. GREGORY gave notice for Friday of a question to the Government as to the renewal of the mail communication with America via Galway.

Colonel SYKES moved that on all occasions when candidates are invited to compete for public employment under the Crown, British subjects, born in India, should be allowed to compete on the same footing as other British subjects. Mr. LATARD seconded the motion, and after some discussion it was withdrawn.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. H. SEYMOUR moved that in the opinion of the House, the state of the ecclesiastical law in England and Ireland, and of the courts in which it is administered, and especially the act commonly called the Clergy Discipline Act, require to be amended and reformed, and that it is incumbent on the Government to direct a measure to be prepared on the subject. Sir G. C. LEWIS was not disposed to say that the Ecclesiastical Courts were in a satisfactory state; and it was only a question of the discretion of the Government when they should seek to deal with the subject by legislation. It would not have been possible to do so this session. After some observations from Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. HADFIELD, the motion was withdrawn.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Mr. HANKEY drew attention to the present state of the law respecting the prevention of fires in the metropolis, pointing out that London was the only metropolis in the world which had no municipal regulations with reference to the prevention of fires. The only public arrangements in this matter were those which caused an engine or two to be kept in some parishes, but without any fireman attached to them, and were wholly ineffectual, and in short the arrangements were merely nominal.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the 14th George III. provided that every parish in London should keep a certain number of engines, at a considerable expense, the whole of which was frittered uselessly away. If all the expenditure were thrown into one fund, and under a common management, use being made of the organisation of the police, a much more efficient means of extinguishing fires might be maintained. As the present fire brigade cost 20,000l. a year, perhaps the insurance offices, in the event of such an organisation, which would throw the whole expense on the parishes, might be called on to contribute. The matter was one which deserved attention.

Mr. STIRLING called the attention of the House to the pensions conferred for literary and scientific services, for which a sum of 1,200l. a year was appropriated by an act of Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON defended the administration of the grant.

The House went into committee of supply, beginning with the vote for superannuation and retired allowances.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

It was proposed that a sum of 39,747l. should be voted to defray the expenses of the Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to the vote, observing that there were constant accessions to the claimants upon the fund, though the body to which they belonged had in thirty years decreased 20 per cent. New claims, too, were being added. The body, he contended, did not require this assistance, inasmuch as they were rich, having in one year raised 30,000l. for houses and 10,000l. a year for missionary enterprises. They paid their ministers, however, very badly, and this system of receiving public money encouraged that practice. The grant was really an injustice to the class who received it, for a larger amount might be secured by the voluntary system. He proposed that the vote be reduced by 28,000l.

Mr. CARDWELL said that the question had been substantially decided last session after a debate upon the Regium Donum. The House then resolved to continue the Regium Donum. On the one hand, the Government would not propose any new endowments; but, on the other, they were of opinion that those which had been continued for a long time should not be withdrawn; and he knew of no body of men who were more entitled to this grant than the Presbyterians of Ireland.

Mr. DAWSON said that all parties in Ireland were in favour of the grant, and he would, for his part, desire to see it increased, so that the salary of each minister would not be less than 100l.; and in order to prevent these annual discussions, he would place the charge upon the consolidated fund.

The committee then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	78
Against it	18

Majority	60
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The vote was then agreed to.

The next vote proposed was a sum of 3,750l. for the ecclesiastical commissioners.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to it on the ground that the commissioners were rich and did not want it. In four years they had spent 98,000l. upon lawyers and surveyors, and in the year 1858 alone 33,000l. He would certainly take the sense of the committee upon it. Sir G. C. LEWIS defended the vote.

Mr. HADFIELD contended that the commissioners had now nothing to do for the money. Nothing could be more flagrant than this estimate.

Mr. CAIRD could not help observing on the great amount paid by the commissioners for surveyors and receivers.

Mr. DEEDER defended the commissioners, and contended that they had very much work to do.

After some further discussion, the committee divided—

For the vote	66
Against it	34

Majority	32
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The vote was therefore carried. The House was counted out at two o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, July 21.

A Consistory will be held to-morrow, at which the Pope will pronounce an allocution, proclaiming fifteen new bishops—namely, six French, two Spanish, and seven South American. His Holiness is enjoying perfect health. The French Government has lodged a complaint with the Papal Government against the Bishop of Poitiers for having, on the allocution which he pronounced in his church on St. Peter's Day, made offensive allusions to the Emperor Napoleon, designating him Herod III. The Pope has received fresh assurances that the French army will remain at Rome. General Goyon has broken off all official relations with Monsignore de Merode.

POLAND.

THORN, July 23.

A funeral service was celebrated yesterday in all the churches of Warsaw in honour of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski. All business was suspended. The archbishop officiated in the cathedral. On entering his carriage the people unbarned the horses, and then dragged it to his residence. A great crowd followed.

DISSENTERS' SCHOOLS.—Yesterday there was issued to the House of Commons "A copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education by the committee appointed by them for the purpose of obtaining an enumeration of Dissenters' schools." The return from day schools includes 363 from British, 146 from Baptist, 388 from Congregational, and 14 from undenominational schools. 734 schools furnished reports regarding accommodation. The total amount of accommodation is for 110,985, in the following proportions: British, 46,375; Baptist, 15,449; Congregational, 48,071; unsectarian, 1,040. The estimated increase since 1851 showed a total of 27,454, of which 8,148 was British, 6,510 Baptist, 12,886 Congregational. The average age at which the children leave school is 11 years and 3½ months, being highest in the Baptist and unsectarian, and lowest in the Congregational schools. As regards Sunday schools, the number for each description of school of which information was communicated is as follows: Baptist, 1,430 schools, 159,503 scholars, 23,635 teachers; Congregational, 1,935 schools, 262,226 scholars, 33,329 teachers; British and unsectarian, 21 schools, 2,760 scholars, 380 teachers; giving an average of 125 scholars to each school, and one teacher to every 6.30 children. The average income and expenditure varies from upwards of 100l. to a few shillings per school. The report is signed "S. Morley (chairman), J. H. Hinton, M.A., Henry Richard, William J. Unwin, M.A., and George Smith."

THE NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET TRAGEDY.—The inquiry into the Northumberland-street tragedy was resumed at the Charing-cross Hospital yesterday. The two most important witnesses were Inspector Mackenzie and Mr. Roberts's son. The former was examined with reference to the contents of the room in which the encounter took place, and the latter on his father's affairs in their probable relation to Major Murray. Inspector M'Kenzie produced a piece of blotting-paper, which he had found on the table of Mr. Roberts, upon which was clearly traceable the impression of the address, "Mrs. Murray, Elm-lodge, Talbot-road, Tottenham," in the handwriting of Mr. Roberts, and he deposed that he had ascertained that a lady calling herself Mrs. Murray resides there, and that it is also the residence of Major Murray. Mr. William Roberts, the son of the deceased, stated that she was in the habit of calling upon his father, sometimes as often as twice or thrice a week, corresponded with him frequently, and had been introduced by him to Mrs. Roberts at the Crystal Palace; but Mr. Hill also testifies that he recollects the frequent visits of Mrs. Murray, and once had a quarrel with Mr. Roberts about her, on account of some insult which the lady imagined she had received from him. The inquest was adjourned till Thursday.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was very small, and the trade ruled firm for both red and white qualities, at the full prices of Monday. Of foreign wheat, the show of samples was rather extensive. The business doing was far from extensive; nevertheless, the currencies were quite supported. Floating cargoes of grain moved off steadily, and the quotations ruled firm. Barley, however, changed hands slowly, yet no change took place in its value. Malt was in limited request, at 1s 6d rates. Good and fine oats were in demand, at an advance of 6d. per quarter. Other kinds were a slow sale, but not cheaper. Beans were dull; and for peas, there was but little inquiry. Prices ruled in a great measure nominal. The flour trade was steady, and the quotations were supported.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“P.”—We have not space for his lengthened communication.

“A. S. W. P.”—We have a great objection to be drawn into this controversy, but will inquire into the subject.

“Sexagenarius” attaches too much importance to the opinions of the newspaper in question.

“M. Mull,” Banbury.—We are obliged to him, and are sorry that the paper in question has been mislaid.

“M. B. Sutton” will see that his wishes have been anticipated.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

SUMMARY.

ANOTHER week's news from America testifies to the growing predominance of the Federal cause, and almost encourages the hope that the civil war will terminate without a great battle being fought. Though the military news is unimportant, there is reason to believe that General Scott's disposition of his immense military force will oblige the Confederates to evacuate Manassas Gap and retire to Richmond. The telegram last week grievously understated the demand of men and money made upon Congress by President Lincoln for putting down the rebellion. He asks for 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dollars (eighty millions sterling) that the contest may be “a short and decisive one.” The crude and unstatesmanlike message he has sent to the Legislature, though going direct to the point, is most remarkable for its omissions. Not a word is said about slavery, nor does Mr. Lincoln echo the indignation of the American journals as to the policy of England. On the contrary, he says that “a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.” Congress has gone beyond the demands of the President for the sinews of war, but as a loan of 250 million dollars is to be raised, it may be concluded that posterity will be required to share the burdens of the crisis. Two items of the latest news will gratify the British public—The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to the effect that it is no part of the duty of soldiers to capture or return fugitive slaves—which is almost equivalent to deciding that the “domestic institution” must shift for itself as new territory is occupied in the Border States; and a bill has been brought in for repealing the protectionist tariff passed in the spring and substituting more liberal fiscal arrangements.

Yesterday Lord John Russell took his farewell of the electors of the City, whom he has represented continuously for the last twenty years, and appeared for the last time in the House which has been familiar with his presence for nearly half a century. His reception at the Guildhall was hearty and enthusiastic, and his valedictory address not without interest, though formal and retrospective. Earl Russell seems to have already caught the tone of the assembly to which he is about to retire by his own wish. He told his constituents that he could not remain member for the City “consistently with the care which every man is bound to take that he shall not break down in a hopeless attempt.” If yesterday's farewell aroused no strong feeling on either side, it is to be remembered that Lord John is not politically dead, but, though removing to the more serene atmosphere of the House of Peers, purposes still serving his

country as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The electors of London are also greatly absorbed with the excitement and responsibility of choosing a successor to his lordship. The choice is unfortunately restricted to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Western Wood—the former a Liberal Conservative, the latter a Conservative Liberal. Our other columns will show that Mr. Wood does not command the united support of the Liberal party. A large number of electors who care for the total abolition of Church-rates will assuredly withhold their support from him. We could wish that he would save himself from almost certain, and, we may add, merited, defeat, by retiring in favour of a gentleman who would unite all sections of reformers. Mr. Cheetham, who has, we are glad to find, been induced to stand for the new seat for South Lancashire, failing Mr. Gladstone, has heartily pledged himself to Abolition. Why should the Liberals of the City ask for less than South Lancashire? Let them only adopt the recommendation of the Church-rates Abolition Committee, “that no candidate be supported who will not pledge himself to vote for the entire abandonment of the coercive principle in providing for the maintenance of public worship,” and there will be no future attempt to impose upon them representatives who do not come up even to the standard of the leader of the old Whigs.

At length the Scotch Court of Session has given its decision in the celebrated Cardross case. Mr. M'Millar, a minister of the Free Church, appealed against the sentence of suspension and deprivation passed by the General Assembly on the ground of alleged irregularity and informality in the proceedings against him, and the Free Church resisted the action on the plea that it was a question of a spiritual nature beyond the jurisdiction of a Civil Court. The Court of Session has unanimously refused the claim of immunity demanded by the Free Church and sustained its own competence to review the case. The exact limits of the right of interference were very lucidly stated by the judges who presided. They do not at present say whether there had been any breach of constitution or violation of contract on the part of the Free Church, but only vindicate the right of the Civil Court to inquire. “The interpretation of all contracts,” says Lord Deas, “belongs, in the first instance to the Civil Courts, to the effect of ascertaining whether they involve civil rights; and, in the next place, if they do, of vindicating or giving redress for the violation of those rights.” It is impossible to resist the force of the conclusions at which the Court of Session has arrived. The Free Church have prosecuted a claim at variance with the law of the land, and inimical to the interests of the community in general, and of religious bodies in particular. No such demand is ever thought of on this side of the Tweed, and if the case be carried to the House of Lords there can be no doubt that the decision of the Court of Session will be sustained.

The Cambridge University Commissioners have made their report. They have been able to effect few changes in a liberal sense—far less than have been secured in the sister University. The Colleges stand fast to their monopoly. They refuse to relax any of their tests—even the voluntary absence of Dissenting undergraduates from the College Chapel. They have, indeed, double-locked the door against the intrusion of dreaded Nonconformity. Fellows are in future to be required not only to subscribe the Articles, but to declare themselves *bond fide* members of the Church of England. We commend this fact to the consideration of those Dissenters who have faith in the liberality of the Church of England, and to Lord Ebury, who is so anxious to break down the barriers that prevent Nonconformists from returning to the Establishment.

There is to be an inquiry after the same fashion into the constitution of Durham University, which at present spends some 40,000*l.* per annum in educating some forty students. Mr. H. Seymour bluntly denounces the proposal as a “sham.” The bill, however, for authorising the inquiry is passing through the Commons, and on Monday the House, by an unwonted stretch of liberality, refused assent to a clause providing that Church membership shall be the test of eligibility to any office in the University. The House seemed quite satisfied with the advice of the Home Secretary to leave the matter to the discretion of the Commissioners, whose liberality may be expected to be on a par with that of their Cambridge brethren.

While a Select Committee of the House of Commons is inquiring into the expediency of granting State aid to ragged and reformatory schools, the supporters of these institutions in the metropolis have held a meeting under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, and resolved, with only a few dissentients, “that, considering the missionary character of the London ragged-schools, we decline Government aid on any consideration whatever.” The objections to the

receipt of State assistance were stated with great force by the noble Earl, who expressed his belief that it would undermine the efficiency of these institutions. “Let it get into the public mind,” he said, “that you can get what assistance you require from Government, voluntary subscriptions will rapidly fall off. The voluntary system is the only system upon which your work can be successfully conducted.” We trust that this decision will not be without weight in the Parliamentary Committee. But are not Lord Shaftesbury's arguments as applicable to State support of religion as to ragged-schools?

During the past week his lordship has been engaged in a work creditable to his liberality of sentiment. On Wednesday last he inaugurated the statue to Dr. Watts, which the zeal of the admirers of the sweet psalmist has erected at Southampton. The whole town, irrespective of sect or party, united to do honour to the memory of the divine whose name belongs, as Lord Shaftesbury said, to no particular place or denomination, but to the Christian world at large.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

As the Session approaches its close, any record of the proceedings of either House of Parliament becomes proportionably dry and uninteresting. This year it is especially so, the original programme having been unusually meagre, and the collisions of party having been exhausted upon the financial measures arising out of the Budget. The House of Lords, which ordinarily comes into full activity about this period, has pursued the quiet tenor of its way—passing most of the third-rate Bills sent up to it with little or no discussion, briefly debating but ultimately assenting to more important measures, and stepping aside now and then to give a sort of informal opinion on topics, whether foreign or domestic, on which they deem it inexpedient to take decisive steps. Thus, during the week just passed, they have criticised with some severity, but passed, Sir Charles Wood's India Bills, and have discussed the affairs of Poland, and Lord Ebury's motion for a revision of the Liturgy. The tone of the debate on Poland was sympathising and generous, and the advice tendered both to the Russian Government and to the Polish people was prudent and statesmanlike—nor is it altogether improbable that the debate may exert a beneficial influence upon both parties. In services like this, the House of Lords has it in its power to play a noble and highly useful part, and, happily, it seems disposed to act up to its opportunities. The speeches of Lords Brougham and Ellenborough are especially worthy of perusal, nor ought we to withhold from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Wodehouse, the praise of having, on all such occasions, worthily illustrated and vindicated the policy of the British Government. In ecclesiastical matters their lordships are naturally far behind the times. The discussion on Lord Ebury's motion affords rich materials for studying the essential spirit of State-Churchmanship, and contrasting it with the spirit of Apostolic Christianity. The bishops, it must be confessed, seldom take part in these debates without showing that their worldly wisdom has got the better of their piety, and that, in their view, the Church is infinitely more important than religion.

The House of Commons has been working double tides all the week. Morning sittings and late nights are preparing assiduous members to enjoy their approaching holidays. The amount of attendance required through the month of July is exhausting beyond measure—nevertheless, nothing seems to extinguish the passion of members for wearisome talk. The affairs of Italy—rather, we may say, the supposed intrigues of France to obtain from Victor Emmanuel the cession of the island of Sardinia—have supplied Mr. Kinglake with a sufficient ostensible ground for what our American cousins would call a “sensation” debate. In France, as in England, there are always people who rejoice in starting, and in familiarising the public mind with, ambitious projects, and were any one at the pains of culling from popular publications all the passages which shadow forth the imaginings of restless minds on any question of international delicacy, and of tracing them by an ingenious process of reasoning to the Government, they might make out a startling indictment against its good faith. Now this is what Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel are doing with regard to the Emperor Napoleon III. They watch every French publication of any note for stray passages which recommend a policy of aggrandisement, and they instantly jump to the conclusion that it is the secret but deliberate policy of the ruling mind of France. They will take no denials, however positive—indeed, they invariably find in the terms in which such denials are made fresh proofs of the reasonableness of their suspicions. We

regret being obliged to express our opinion that Lord John Russell himself treats these discoveries with too much indulgence, and needlessly expresses himself on hypothetical cases in language which must be annoying if not directly provocative to those whom it is intended to reach. We look upon the recent debate as simply meddlesome in tone, and mischievous in tendency. The suspicions entertained of the Emperor of the French, even if well founded, cannot be paraded in the House of Commons as they were last week, without stimulating rather than curbing Imperial ambition. But we doubt whether they are well founded. We believe they have been conjured up by artificial means—and we are convinced that such discussions have a direct tendency to produce in the minds of Frenchmen and of their Emperor a more decided leaning towards a kind of international policy the fruit of which is an unnecessary increase of armaments on both sides.

The Lords' amendments of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill are not to be acquiesced in—at all events without a vigorous effort to bring their lordships round to the views entertained by the parties most interested in the measure. The Commons have disagreed to the amendments which struck off from the machinery of the Bankruptcy Court a chief judge, and also to those which invested the creditors' assignee with many of the powers now vested in the official assignee, and which were framed with a view of giving creditors more direct and summary control over the assets of a bankrupt estate. From the tone assumed on Monday night by Sir Hugh Cairns, it is expected that in the latter case the Lords will give way—nor is it at all certain that they will obstinately stand out in the former. The discussions have suddenly assumed a very conciliatory tone, and there is some reason for hoping that a friendly understanding has been arrived at in conformity with which the Bill will be suffered to pass in a shape much more closely resembling that in which it left the Commons than seemed at all probable but a few days ago.

The Galway Packet Contract case has come up again in a very disagreeable shape. Mr. G. O'Malley Irwin has sent up a petition to the Commons, which Mr. Coningham presented, complaining of fraudulent practices on the part of Mr. Lever, a member of the House, in the affairs of the company. Mr. Irwin does not come into court with the best of characters, and Mr. Lever, indignantly denying the truth of every one of the charges, besought an investigation. As however, the accusations in question did not affect Mr. Lever in his capacity as a member of the House, and might be investigated in a court of law, the House properly refused to prosecute the inquiry to which they were invited.

Considerable progress has been made in Committee of Supply—the British Museum furnishing the chief topic of prolonged debate. The Ecclesiastical Commission will, it seems, have some trouble in obtaining their customary grant for office expenses, Alderman Copeland having undertaken to move its disallowance. The Commission has made all its friends ashamed of its proceedings; so it is not at all unlikely that it will lose its chance of dipping into the public purse.

MINISTERIAL TRANSPOSITIONS.

THE elevation of Lord John Russell to the peerage, and the severe illness of Lord Herbert of Lea, which renders his retention of the War Secretaryship beyond a few days impracticable, have led Ministers to decide upon a considerable re-arrangement of Cabinet offices. Lord John, it is true, continues to hold the seal of the Foreign-office, but the transference of another Secretary of State to the Upper House is understood to compel Lord Palmerston to choose Lord Herbert's successor from among the Commons. The changes announced are the following:—Sir George Cornwall Lewis is to leave the Home-office and become Secretary of War. Sir George Grey is to hand over the sinecure post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to Mr. Cardwell, and to return to the Home Secretaryship. Mr. Cardwell, of course, ceases to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, an office which is to be conferred, but without a seat in the Cabinet, upon Mr. Chichester Fortescue. The transposition will necessitate four new elections—but with the single exception of the loss of Lord Herbert, the Cabinet will consist of the same persons as at present.

It is obvious that so extensive a recast of official holdings, which might be entirely avoided by choosing a War Secretary from among the non-placemen of the House of Commons, is not in itself either a natural or an expedient arrangement. It leaves the public to infer that no Commoner beyond the pale of the existing Cabinet is qualified to take the post vacated by Lord Herbert, or that several round pegs having until now been in square holes, and some square pegs in round holes, the occasion of Lord Herbert's

retirement is seized for putting every peg in the hole which it will best fit. To the latter inference, however, the facts do not answer. What sort of War Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis will make must be matter of conjecture only, for neither his studies nor his experience of public life guarantee the slightest knowledge of military affairs. For aught that appears to the contrary, he is as well qualified for the Admiralty as he was for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, or as he is for the War-office—but much better fitted for his present post than for any other that could be offered him. Sir George Grey made a respectable Home Secretary as long as his health permitted—but it seems that a shattered constitution is no material bar to his resumption of an office which he vacated because physically incapacitated for the efficient discharge of its duties. Mr. Cardwell is a painstaking, industrious, well-trained official, and is therefore placed where he has nothing to do. Mr. C. Fortescue may be just the man for managing the somewhat vexing affairs of Ireland, but assuredly his qualifications are not patent to the public. On the whole, one cannot account for the changes announced by any special aptitudes of the men for their offices. The alteration is great, but there is no adjustment. The cards are ostentatiously shuffled, but the hand is the same.

There must be some inexorable necessity of which the public has but scanty knowledge, but to which the Premier feels himself compelled to bow, the force of which has brought about the proposed transpositions. What is it? Is there such a balance between Whigs and Peelites in the Cabinet that Lord Palmerston seizes on the retirement of Lord Herbert as a fitting opportunity for restoring the Whig element to ascendancy? Or does the old repugnance of the great Whig families to enlarge the circle of Liberal Secretaries remain unabated? One can propound no theory that covers all the phenomena of the case, which, as far as our information goes, is an enigma without a solution. Perhaps the most plausible conjecture, and that which best accords with known facts, is that the Palmerston Ministry is in such a rickety condition as to render the introduction into it of any new element perilous to its existence. It would too much resemble the putting of new wine into old bottles. The very old men of the Cabinet could hardly withstand close contact with a larger amount of intellectual and political originality and vigour than they have to contend with already. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether the Premier himself has not been largely overruled, especially during the present session—and it may well be that both he and the "irremovable Whigs" feel the difficulty of admitting new men to vacated offices, lest they should gradually be edged off their stools of authority and pre-eminence.

Be the cause what it may, the proposed ministerial transpositions will not strengthen the Government or increase its popularity with the country. Where there is no well-defined programme of policy official changes weaken rather than invigorate a decrepid administration. The Liberals, at least so far as they are represented by their Cabinet, have got pretty nearly through their political bill of fare. They have almost come to the end of financial reform. Nothing more is required for Free-trade. Economy in the national expenditure they have renounced. Parliamentary Reform has been first played with, then contemptuously thrown away. Legal Reforms are as much the property of the other side as of this. Foreign policy will be nearly the same whoever may chance to be in office. The Liberals have nothing distinctive in their programme but the abolition of Church-rates, and this, with their usual infatuation, they have allowed to be knocked out of their hands by their bitterest foes. There is, therefore, no bond of cohesion in the party—nothing but external pressure to prevent the Cabinet from falling to pieces. It has no internal, no vital unity. It supplies no special national want. It appeals to no popular craving, no public sentiment, no active sympathy. So feeble is its cohesive element that every personal change in the Ministry threatens it with sudden dissolution. Lord Palmerston, probably, does not fairly appreciate its position, and, it must be confessed, that between his own adroitness and his marvellous good luck, he has contrived to get along without irretrievable disaster. But even he would do wisely not to suggest all manner of unanswerable queries to the public, by an unnecessary and inexplicable batch of official transpositions. The impression it makes is very far from favourable. Liberalism suffers in reputation in consequence of the artificial "nakedness of the land" thus ostentatiously displayed—nay, what is more serious, it loses heart because, somehow or other, it can never develop its best features, nor reward the services of its best friends. Unless the present arrangement is a merely temporary makeshift, it will hardly

be presumptuous to anticipate shipwreck for the Cabinet in the early part of next session, or, which is almost as probable, in November next.

"DIVIDE ET IMPERA."

WHY is it that the Hapsburgs, a family below the average in intelligence and in moral and physical qualities, have been able so long to maintain absolute power over an empire of some thirty-six million inhabitants? We may find a solution of the enigma, partly in the backward and degraded condition of the population, but chiefly in the fact that "Austria" is composed of distinct races, speaking different languages, with different aims and aspirations, and with little in common that can hold out the prospect of a fusion into one nationality. Austrian statesmanship is only low cunning. To foment mutual jealousies between the several races of the empire and to garrison the turbulent provinces by troops drawn from other regions, is the simple means by which the Hapsburg dynasty and the small coterie of German oligarchs and bureaucrats have been able, we will not say to govern the empire, but to hold it in subjection.

It is the success that has hitherto attended this miserable policy that makes us apprehensive of the issue of the conflict between the Emperor of Austria and Hungary. We say emphatically the Emperor—for the Reichsrath, behind which he now conceals his coercive measures, is nothing better than a puppet in his hands. What should we say if an assembly of representatives from Ireland alone were to be invested with power to make laws for the United Kingdom? This would not be a greater anomaly than is an Austrian Council of the Empire in which neither Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, nor Venetia is represented. The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent his ultimatum to the Hungarian Diet. The "Royal" Rescript in reply to the able and exhaustive address drawn up by M. Deak, ignores the claims of that kingdom to existence as a separate State, and sets aside historical facts and makes demands with all the hauteur of a general at the head of twenty legions. The Diet is informed that the Emperor rejects the idea of an amalgamation, but grants "an internal autonomous administration, and, at the same time, dynastic, military, diplomatic, and financial unity with the rest of the empire." Hungary may occupy itself to its heart's content with local affairs, but must implicitly pay such taxes and furnish whatever troops are required, at the beck of the Council of the Empire. But "the laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, because they are incompatible with the present constitution." That constitution was an imperial gift, which can be recalled as others have been before. Amid this talk of constitutions, the prominent idea is the autocratic will. That will by its own simple fiat blots out the legal rights of centuries. Can any one be simple enough to suppose that it is all at once about to submit to constitutional restraints, or that if the Reichsrath were to decide that Venetia should be surrendered to Victor Emmanuel, and the army reduced to a peace footing, Francis Joseph would acquiesce?

The genuine spirit of the Imperial policy is seen in the reference to the relations of Hungary to Croatia and Transylvania, the rights of which provinces of the ancient kingdom, the Emperor takes under his special protection. "The union of Hungary and of Transylvania, determined upon in 1848 without the consent of the Romans and of the Saxons, and in opposition to their wishes, fell to pieces," he says, "almost immediately. It is necessary, therefore, now to re-establish in the first place the general representation of Transylvania. The relations of Croatia with Hungary can only be resolved by an understanding with the Croatian Diet. The Hungarian Diet is summoned to devote its attention to those conditions, the basis of which are the internal self-government of Croatia, and its position towards the general empire, in accordance with the Federal union between it and Hungary. It is summoned to take the initiative of a law guaranteeing the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary." There is no mistake in this language. The Hapsburgs are playing their old game—*Divide et impera*. The jealousies of Croatia and Transylvania are appealed to; and we fear not in vain. They have not been allowed to send deputies to the Hungarian Diet, and there are signs that they are about to repeat the suicidal mistake of 1847. In that case Hungary will have to fight its own battles. Although numbering upwards of ten millions, more than double that of any other province, and five times that of Austria Proper, Hungary contains only about a third of the population of the Empire. But it is the most intelligent and independent as well as powerful nationality that owns the sway of Francis Joseph, its country is the granary of the empire, and its wealth the chief source of taxation

to the central Government. Hungary has waited for ten years, and can afford to play the long but sure game of patience and passive resistance. The Emperor cannot wait. His remaining financial resources are ebbing away, his soldiers can only collect taxes in Hungary at the sword's point, and a dark cloud hangs over the western horizon of the empire which may any day burst over his head, and enable Hungary to throw off for ever the Hapsburg dynasty.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

We have received details by the mail that left New York on the 6th inst.

The military movement was commenced on the 2nd of July by the division of General Patterson, which had previously crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and which attacked the rebel forces under General Jackson, near Martinsburg. The action resulted in the defeat and flight of the latter, leaving their camp at Back river, near Martinsburg, in the hands of General Patterson's troops. It appears that on the 1st, Patterson's division concentrated in the neighbourhood of Williamsport, and crossed into Virginia on the morning of the 2nd. Advancing towards Martinsburg, they met the rebels under Jackson, comprising a force of five infantry and one cavalry regiments, with four pieces of cannon. The first stand was made at a farm situated on the common road, near Hainesville, where the rebels offered a firm resistance to the advancing columns of the Union army, but they were ultimately driven back, leaving the field scattered over with knapsacks, canteens, and blankets, giving evidence of a hasty retreat. On the following day the forces on the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington, moved southward almost as far as Fairfax Court House, the advance guard being within three miles of that place. It was understood that the *corps d'armée* under General McDowell was to consist of 40,000 men, divided into four divisions of 10,000 men each—the first under General Tyler, the second under Colonel Heitzelman, and the third under Colonel Hunter; the fourth to remain as a reserve corps. Each division would comprise ten brigades of four regiments of infantry, and the remainder of the 10,000 would be composed of cavalry and artillery. Colonel Blenker's Eighth New York German Rifle Regiment was to form the advance for skirmishing, and would leave its position on the 7th for that purpose. The general advance movement was to be made early in the week commencing July 7, at a time to correspond with the movement of Generals Patterson and McClellan on the western side of the line. Five thousand additional troops crossed the Potomac from Washington on the night of the 5th, and joined the army on the Virginia side of the river. General Patterson's division, after crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, advanced into Virginia as far as Martinsburg, where he had fixed his headquarters. He commands a force of at least 28,000. Colonel Stone's command of 5,000 having joined him from Point of Rocks. General Patterson was within seven miles of the rebels under General Joe Johnson, who was located at Bunker-hill, a village between Martinsburg and Winchester, with about 12,000 men. General McClellan occupied Grafton with a force of Ohio and Indiana troops which did not fall far short of 20,000 men. Seven regiments got orders to move on the 5th from Camp Denison, Ohio, and from Indiana, to join him. McClellan's division at last accounts was preparing for a forward movement.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress assembled in extraordinary session on the 4th. In the Senate on that day thirty-nine senators appeared in their places, including Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Tennessee; and Polk and Johnson, of Missouri. In the House 157 members answered to their names. Without delay the House proceeded to business, and on the second ballot elected Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker, and Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Clerk. The presence of Breckinridge and Polk in the Senate of the United States, in the face of all the reports of their adherence to the rebellious Government of Jefferson Davis, was considered very significant of the utter hopelessness of the secession cause in Kentucky and Missouri; while the presence of Senator Johnson from Tennessee shows the strength of the Union sentiment even in the revolted States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The extra Session of Congress was opened at Washington on the 6th inst., when the President's Message was read. It commences with a straightforward exposition of the acts and policy of his administration, and removed every doubt as to what his administration purposed in regard to the Southern rebellion. He gave a justification of the responsibilities assumed by the executive in calling out a volunteer army in declaring and establishing a blockade of the ports of the revolted States. President Lincoln called upon the two Houses to place at the control of the Government for the work of suppressing the Southern rebellion, 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dollars, and shows that these supplies of men and money could be raised without exhausting the resources of the States

and Union. Adverting to the attack on Fort Sumter he says:—

Then and there the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort sent to that harbour years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood, and the issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy, a government of the people by the same people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in number to control the administration according to the organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this case, or any other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretences, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, "Is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness?" Must a Government of necessity be too weak for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war-power of the Government, and so to resist the forces employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States, commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the regular State organisation. A few regiments have been organised within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service.

The people of Virginia have allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it; and it has the less to regret as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognise and protect as being in Virginia. In the border States, so called, in fact the middle States, there are those who favour a policy which they call armed neutrality; that is, an arming of these States to prevent the union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed.

Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for, under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade.

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognises no fidelity to the constitution, no obligation to maintain the union; and while very many who have favoured it are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

The president admits that, in authorising the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he had done what was of questionable legality, but argues in favour of it. As to foreign nations he says:—

The forbearance of this Government has been so extraordinary and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national union was probable. While this on discovery gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a generally sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The following are his recommendations:—

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government, for the war, at least 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dollars; that number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of the Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them. A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them; in a word, the people will save their Government, if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, will understand the difference. At the beginning, they knew that they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law; they knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in its reverence and history of their common country, as any other civilised and patriotic people.

They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents of the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the nation's Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other State.

Then follows a long argument to refute "the sophism" that a State has a right to take itself out

of the Union, founded on "the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of the Federal Union." On this point, the President goes over again the arguments of Mr. Motley and other writers. He doubts whether the Secessionists are a majority anywhere, and appeals to the demonstration in favour of the Union. He says:—

It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State—except, perhaps, South Carolina—in favour of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every one of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them.

It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed without extravagance that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free choice.

But more than this there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the whole world, and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a president, a cabinet, a congress, and perhaps a court, abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But it is so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up. Whoever in any section proposes to abandon such a Government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it, what better he is likely to get in its stead, whether the substitute will give, as he intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject.

In regard to the future the President thus speaks:—

Let there should be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States, after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government, relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address.

He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation in any just sense of these terms.

The constitution provided, and all the States have accepted the provision, "That the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow.

In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the constitution and the laws, and having thus chosen our cause without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

OPINIONS OF MR. EVERETT.

The Government policy will, it seems, be sustained by the most eminent statesmen, amongst them Mr. Edward Everett, who has expressed his opinions on secession in a letter to a correspondent in Virginia which has just been published, and the substance of which is as follows:—

After observing that he had sustained the South at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favour at home, as long as he thought she was pursuing constitutional course, Mr. Everett denounces the wanton and piratical course taken by the seceding States. He scornfully rejects the notion that the confederates can be "let alone," as they ask, while they claim the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions—the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of Virginia, with Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, into

joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the Missouri; and finally, the right, for any State that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. After exposing the monstrous and unheard-of character of these usurpations, he concludes: "Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully; but I pray you believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the Government; and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North that this attempt to break up the Union should fail."

BLOCKADING DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Kiniear, master of the British ship *Coriolanus*, arrived at Liverpool, states in a letter to the *Times* that his ship was boarded by an officer from the American steam ship of war *Powhattan*, anchored in the Gulf of Mexico, off South-west Pass, one of the outlets of the Mississippi River.

The officer in question asked to see my register, and defaced it by endorsing the following obnoxious words upon it:—

Boarded by the United States' steamer *Powhattan*, June 4, 1861, and warned not to enter any port in the United States south of Baltimore, Maryland, Key-west excepted.

GEORGE BROWN, United States' Navy.

It will thus be seen that this American commander dictated to me, through his officer, that I could, in case of accident or distress, visit but one port south of Baltimore, a distance of upwards of 1,000 miles from the position of my ship. Accidents being of constant occurrence in the tortuous Florida stream, frequently enveloped as it is in fogs, and the current running at the rate of four to five knots an hour, and in some places only forty miles wide, it will thus be seen that the commander of this United States' vessel ties my hands, and holds this edict over my head, as it were.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The following telegram has been received from Queenstown, at which port the *Europa* arrived on Monday from Boston:—

NEW YORK, July 9, (Evening).

Per *Europa*, via Boston and Queenstown.

Colonel Taylor, who had arrived in Washington with a flag of truce, bearing despatches from President Davis to President Lincoln, has been sent back without any answer. The contents of the despatches have not transpired, but are reported to be frivolous, and the sending of the despatches only a ruse to gain information.

Congress has passed a Resolution to consider business concerning naval and military appropriations only. All private bills are to be referred for consideration to next Congress.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.)

NEW YORK, July 11.

A battle occurred at Carthage, Missouri, on the 5th inst., by 1,200 Federal troops attacking 4,000 rebels. The Federalists finally retired with a loss of eight men killed and forty-five wounded; while the enemy, it is said, lost over 250 men. The Federal troops are fast concentrating, and the rebels in that section are expected to be utterly routed within a day or two.

There was some brisk skirmishing yesterday near Laurel Hill, Western Virginia, between the Federal troops and the rebels.

Bills have been introduced for the repeal of the tariff of 1861 and the adoption of the 1857 tariff, and also for abolishing all ports of entry below Baltimore.

A resolution has passed asking the President for the correspondence with Spain relative to the incorporation of San Domingo, and what protest, if any, the Federal Administration had made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of Spain.

6,000,000 dollars have been voted for the payment of volunteers.

The President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are generally approved in New York.

General Patterson has been reinforced at Martinsburg. General Johnson is reported to be in the neighbourhood of that place with a large force of Confederates.

A mutiny has broken out among the Garibaldi Guard at Washington, and is not yet quelled.

The *Arago* from Southampton has arrived out.

A battle is expected to occur to-day by General McClellan attacking the entrenched position of the rebels.

The Senate has passed a bill authorising the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and appropriating 500,000,000 dols. for the war.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorising a loan for 250,000,000 dols. The Senate has expelled a member from a Seceded State.

The wife of Professor Longfellow was yesterday accidentally burnt to death at Boston.

FRANCE.

THE RUMOURED CESSION OF SARDINIA.

The Paris papers of Monday evening contain a semi-official article refuting the assertions of the *Patrie* in reference to the cession of Sardinia, which, it says, "has already been so many times denied."

It concludes thus:—"The *Patrie* disseminates ideas which are altogether personal, and has not received, nor does receive, any communication from the Government."

The health of the Emperor Napoleon seems to have been by no means good of late. The waters of Vichy,

at which secluded place his Majesty is now trying to be quiet, are said to have already proved beneficial to him. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on Thursday:—

A private letter from Vichy, from a person who met the Emperor a day or two ago, in a house where some members of the family of one of the ministers are staying, says that he was better in health, though still looking poorly. He has for some time past suffered from an affection for which the waters of Vichy are reported to be efficacious, and fortunately, in this instance, they are found to be so.

It appears that the tenders for the new issue of 6,000,000*l.* French railway obligations have amounted to about 94,000,000*l.*, and that as 2,300,000*l.* of the total to be allotted is to be given to exclusive establishments, whose subscriptions cannot be reduced, there is but 3,700,000*l.* for *pro rata* distribution among the remainder—a sum which will enable each applicant to have only about 4 per cent. of the amount asked.

Mirès has lodged an appeal against his sentence.

ITALY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate Baron Ricasoli gave some explanations in reference to the changes which have been made in the Lieutenantancy of Naples. He declared that the Ministry had been unanimous in all the resolutions recently taken. The Minister further said that General Cialdini has no exceptional powers, and that his position is identical with that of General Rovere, the Lieutenant of Sicily.

General Cialdini has published an order of the day, in which he expresses a hope of being able to re-establish tranquillity in the Neapolitan provinces by purging them of the bands of assassins. He reckons on the co-operation of the army and the liberal and popular sections of the country.

Some persons who had excited the peasants near Naples to revolt have been arrested. The Governor of Catanzaro has demanded reinforcements. Many officers, formerly belonging to the Bourbon army, who had been acknowledged by the Italian Government, are gravely compromised.

The *Nationalités* asserts that when King Victor Emmanuel had read the Emperor's letter brought by Count Fleury, he said:—"I am happy to see that my august ally approves the line of policy which my Government has followed. The good news that you bring will fill all true friends of Italy with joy."

The *Times*' correspondent at Naples ascribes most of the present anarchy to the determination of the Government to put down a secret society, known as the *gamorra*. This society has ramifications throughout the country, its members are sworn to secrecy, and are bound to execute unquestioned all orders of their superiors. It preys upon all classes of society, levying black mail from traders and people of every station, in return for which it extends a kind of protection to them. In the days of the Bourbons, it was employed by the Government, and held up its head in high places. Liborio Romano, when minister, petted the *gamorristi* to secure, through their aid, the support of the people. When the present Government came into power; this pest was found everywhere—in the custom-house, in the streets and markets, in the public offices, in the cafés, levying contributions to the great diminution of the public revenue, and the injury of trade. Signor Trajani, the Questor, boldly faced the danger. Thirteen fellows were arrested in the custom-house, and they, with fifteen others, have been sent to St. Stefano, while daily arrests are being made of others. Some of the Neapolitans condemn the Government for this, and say they should have governed the country with the aid of the *gamorristi*, but surely it is far better to face the danger at once and extirpate it.

General Cialdini is taking active measures to put down the brigand movement in Southern Italy. He has ordered 15,000 volunteers from the National Guard to be enrolled for mobilisation. Several Garibaldian officers have accepted commissions from him. A great number of the brigands who were concentrated at Montecifone have been beaten and dispersed. The difficulty, however, is not to defeat and disperse such bands, but to cut off their retreat across the Pontifical frontier, and to prevent the stream of fresh assassins from pouring in out of the same source. It is stated that the Papal Government are now serving out to the brigands a large quantity of muskets which were taken from the Neapolitan troops who sought refuge in the Pontifical territory.

The *Popolo d'Italia* asserts that the reactionary movement is extending in Calabria.

The *Italia* says:—"Count Fleury has received the Grand Cordon and M. de Verdieres has been appointed officer of the Military Order of Savoy."

The National Italian of 20,000,000*l.* is now open. The bankers have subscribed for a considerable portion of it. It is said that it will be necessary to reduce the amounts applied for.

ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 13th says the Pope's health is considerably improved. He went to the Villa Borghese on Thursday last, where he walked for a long time, and, according to his custom, at a quick pace.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE ROYAL RESCRIPT.

The Royal Rescript in reply to the Address of the Hungarian Diet was read on Monday in the Lower House, Pesth, and was listened to with manifest impatience. The House was crowded with mem-

bers. A resolution was passed ordering the rescript to be printed.

The Upper House having assembled, the royal rescript was read amid profound silence. Only a few members were present.

The rescript commences by stating that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy is, and for three centuries has been, *de facto* a real union in as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned, and that when the constitution was granted to the country, the constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration. The independent internal administration of Hungary, it says, is not thereby endangered, but, on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, because they are incompatible with the present constitution. The Diet is requested to proceed to a revision of these laws, to send representatives to the Council of the Empire in time to take part in the financial discussions which will come on in August next, to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary, and finally to draw up a law relative to the use of the national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants. The rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable, and says:—"The affairs of Servia shall be arranged on the basis of the resolutions of the Servian National Congress." In conclusion, the rescript guarantees an amnesty on the occasion of the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. In the meanwhile the laws connected with finance will remain in force.

Baron Vay and Count Szecsen have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the Emperor. Count Forgach has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

A despatch from Baden of the 17th says the King awoke well last night. This rest has had a restorative effect on his Majesty's health. The contusion on his neck is progressing favourably.

The *Feuille des Bains* of Baden publishes the following letter from the King of Prussia:—

The unequivocal marks of sympathy which have been shown by the authorities and the inhabitants of this town, on the occasion of the abominable attempt committed against me, and which by an interposition of God, as miraculous as it was merciful, was not attended with any consequences, have given pleasure to my heart, and alleviated the feeling of deep grief which this sign of increasing demoralisation, and of forgetfulness of the laws of order, human and divine, has caused in my mind. In therefore expressing from the depths of my heart my thanks to the authorities as well as to the inhabitants—thanks in which the Queen unites—we have devoted to the poor 2,000 florins enclosed, which we request the said authorities to distribute to them.

WILLIAM.

The same journal states that the 2,000 florins above mentioned are, with the consent of the King, to be employed in forming a fund to be called the "Foundation of King William," and the interest of which is to be distributed annually to the poor on the 14th July. The above sum of 2,000 florins has already been increased by 1,000 florins given anonymously by a foreigner residing at Baden, and who at the same time sent 1,000 florins for the Evangelical Church, and by a sum of 1,000 florins given by the municipal authorities, so that the capital of the "Foundation" already amounts to 4,000 florins.

The Emperor of the French has written a letter to the King of Prussia, congratulating him on his late escape.

A letter from Leipzig in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—

Since the telegraph brought us the account of the attempt at Baden, the researches of the police have continued without intermission. The following are the results of their investigation:—Not the slightest indication has been discovered which can authorise the supposition that Becker has any accomplice whatever. The examination of his papers has shown that he had solicited a place in a Russian legation, and that he was in correspondence with the Russian refugee Hertzen, at London. The general opinion entertained is, that the young man was full of ambition; that he was eager to make himself conspicuous in some way or other; and that, led away by his feeling, he conceived alone the idea of his crime. He appears irrevocably to have made up his mind to it from the 7th July, and carried it into execution without informing any one of his intention. The assassin generally does not want intelligence. A short time since the university awarded him the prize for a work on judicial and administrative matters. He is said to be of eccentric habits, awkward, and timid in his manners.

SWITZERLAND.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland will not be opened before October next.

The Council of the States, in its sitting of to-day, voted 275,000 francs for the construction of military roads.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Russian General Ouchakov, in reviewing some of the regiments of Volhynia, is reported to have addressed them in a speech of a singularly inflammatory and warlike character. He announced that "a campaign is at hand," reminded them that to do the will of the Sovereign is the soldier's duty, and cautioned them against the reading of "seditious" papers, such as the *Kolokol*, the organ of Russian liberalism, published in London. The Russian general

alluded to the recent massacres in Warsaw as "merited chastisement."

A despatch from Warsaw of the 21st says:—"Great crowds of people assembled to-day before the residence of the English consul and deposited bouquets of flowers, amid shouts of 'Long live Queen Victoria!' These bouquets are offered to the British nation as a grateful acknowledgement of its sympathy for Poland. The police made their appearance after the crowds had dispersed."

SPAIN.

It is asserted that Senor Bermudez, formerly Spanish Ambassador at Naples, will return to Francis II.

The chief of the Loja insurgents has been strangled. He is the only one who has been condemned to death.

The Queen has arrived at Valladolid, and has been warmly received.

The daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is ill at San Lúcar.

TURKEY.

A despatch has been received, dated Constantinople, the 16th inst., announcing that the Sultan had commuted a great number of punishments, and that great economies had been effected in the War Budget. According to the same despatch, Aali Pasha had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Foad Pasha, President of the Councils of Justice and of the Tanzimat, for the elaboration of laws, for the administration of the Interior, and the revision of judicial sentences. It is also stated that Saffet Pasha had been dismissed. Maroum Bey had been appointed Minister of the Civil List, in place of Hassib Pasha.

A letter from Constantinople of the 10th says:—

The new Sovereign's activity and lively interest in the working of the different departments of the State appear to suffer no diminution as the novelty wears off. Every day a visit is paid to one or other of the public offices or institutions. A decided preference, however, is shown for the military and naval services, and the constant donations to the regiments which happen to be on duty at any place his Majesty visits give rise to a doubt whether revenues which have hitherto been squandered on the women and attendants of the Palace may not, for the future, be consumed in the more dangerous, if more useful, taste of playing at soldiers.

Among the numberless stories told of the new arrangements in the Palace is one relating to the Kiasar Agha, or chief of the eunuchs. This officer of Sultan Abdul Medjid's household is a man of immense height, and, if not actually corpulent, would have but little reason to be offended were he so described. He was evidently chosen on account of his size; and his salary, 30,000 piastres a month, was of proportionate dimensions. On the accession of Abdul Aziz this man was asked by the new Sultan if he would like to serve him in the same capacity at one-tenth part of the salary. Upon some demur being made by the black the Sultan quietly observed, "Why, you only cost 3,000 piastres originally, and I thought I was very liberal in offering to purchase you over again every month." The result is that an attendant of smaller dimensions and more moderate ideas has been installed in the office. Should any of your readers want something uncommon in the way of a black footman I shall be happy to give further particulars.

An inquiry into the accounts of the Seraaskierat during Risa Pasha's tenure of office will not, it is said, be instituted. The surveillance under which the ex-Minister of War was placed has been relaxed, and he is now permitted to open his house for the reception of visitors. These circumstances, and the fact of Mehemet Ali Pasha appearing to exercise great influence on the Sultan, have somewhat damped the favourable impression which his first acts produced.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The health of the Empress of Austria is said to be much improving.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, after visiting the fortress of Gibraltar, embarked on board the *Jerome* for New York.

THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A LUNATIC.—The London correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter* says:—"You will be sorry to hear that a melancholy fate has descended upon one of the foremost statesmen of the world, and that the late President of the United States—Mr. Buchanan—is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum."

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—A letter received from Mr. Charles Livingstone by Mr. William Logan, of Glasgow, dated April 22, describes a trip taken by the exploring party for thirty miles up the river Rovuma with Bishop McKenzie on board. They suppose this river will prove the path to the great interior lake, but as the water was rapidly falling, they did not think it expedient to go further up, and the party returned with the intention of going up the Shiré instead. The bishop and all the party, except Dr. Livingstone and his brother, with a steamer and a sailor, had been attacked by the African fever, but the bishop soon recovered. "He worked," says Mr. Livingstone, "very hard while we were in the river, and once, to our utter horror, gave a Rovuma alligator an opportunity (the like of which no alligator ever had before) of immortalising itself, by devouring a live bishop! Fortunately, the monster was not ambitious of such renown."

THE LATE MR. BRAIDWOOD.—The various insurance offices in London have decided to subscribe among themselves 7,000*l.*, to be invested in the names of trustees, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Braidwood. The amount is to be contributed by each in proportion to its London business.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.

On Wednesday evening a numerous-attended meeting of the members of the Liberal Registration Association was held at the London Tavern, to determine what steps ought to be taken with regard to the representation of the City, in consequence of Lord John Russell's retirement. Mr. Prescott presided. After some conversation had taken place, the name of Mr. Gladstone was mentioned, and it was favourably received, but Mr. Hodgson stated that he would not stand. The name of Mr. Western Wood, who is the son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, and the brother of Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, was then mentioned, and it met with a favourable reception. Ultimately a resolution, inviting Mr. Wood to become a candidate, was moved by Mr. M. Forster, seconded by Mr. Thomson Hankey, and supported by Mr. Dillon. Mr. Wood, who was present, then briefly explained, at the request of the meeting, his political creed. If returned he would give an independent but not a slavish support to Lord Palmerston's Administration. He was anxious for the extension of popular education. As regarded Church-rates, he was in favour of a bill for their equitable adjustment, but he would not pledge himself to their total abolition. He would, however, state on this question that it might turn out that his views would be nearer those of the abolitionists than might at first sight be imagined. On the resolution being put, it was carried all but unanimously. There were only two dissentients, and their dissatisfaction with Mr. Wood was caused by his language on the Church-rate question.

At a meeting of the committee of the Ballot Society Mr. WHITEHURST reported that he had questioned Mr. Western Wood as to his views on the ballot, and obtained a satisfactory answer. The committee accordingly unanimously agreed to an address, strongly recommending Mr. Wood to the support of the electors of London.

A meeting of Mr. Western Wood's supporters was held at Albion Hall on Monday morning; Mr. E. C. Whitehurst in the chair. Mr. Wood made a lengthy speech in explanation of his political views. On the subject of Church-rates he said:—

I am not prepared at this moment, I confess, to go quite the length of total abolition. But I am quite prepared to absolve every Dissenter of every denomination—let that denomination be what it might—from any contribution to that impost. (Hear, hear.) I should be very glad, suddenly called upon as I have been to come forward on this occasion, if I could conscientiously at once change my opinions. They have been my opinions for many years, and I think if I changed them now, simply to secure the votes of, I admit, a large section of the Liberal party, I should be open to very grave suspicion that it was a mere parliamentary trick to catch votes, and that my conversion was not a sincere one. All I ever wished or asked for is that the members of the Church of England should be allowed to tax themselves if they please; and I confess it does appear a little difficult to me why our good friends the Dissenters should object to our doing so. If we are, as I suppose they would say, fools enough to do it, it is no matter of theirs. But, at the same time, while I honestly say that I am not prepared at this moment, without having more time for deliberation, to change my opinion on the subject, I will freely confess my conviction that Church-rates will be abolished. (Cheers.) And I would say more, that I really believe that the Church will not in reality suffer from the change. I believe the Church would amply repay herself by her own voluntary contributions. (Hear, hear.) I should have a very poor opinion of the Church to which I belong if I had any contrary opinion. But I think you will in candour admit that it is somewhat difficult, after a not very short life, to be called upon suddenly to change the convictions of that life, especially, as I have said, under circumstances which might excite suspicion that my conversion was not an honest one. If it should be the pleasure of the constituency of the city of London to send me to Parliament, I should have the opportunity there probably of hearing this question discussed; and I beg to say that I am no bigot to any opinion of my own, and that if I became convinced of the propriety of the measure, I should never feel any false shame in immediately admitting my conversion, and giving the measure my support. (Cheers.) I think if the electors of the city of London will candidly consider my position on the present occasion, they will feel that that is as far as they ought to call upon me to go. (Cheers.) I know many feel very strongly on this point, and I give them great credit for it, because it is their sincere conviction; but I only ask in return to have time for the consideration of the subject, and I do not say but that it is not at all improbable that before I have been in the House of Commons very long—if I reach that object of my ambition—you may find me voting on your side of the question. (Cheers.) I shall only be too ready to do so if I can thoroughly convince myself of the propriety of so doing.

Mr. C. M. ROCHE hoped that the meeting would give some decided expression of opinion about Church-rates. (Cheers.)

He was a Churchman, but he believed it was for the interest of the Church of England that the question should be set at rest by their total and unconditional abolition. He should be sorry—and he believed a large number of Liberals would share the feeling—if he was prevented voting in favour of Mr. Wood; and he hoped that a strong expression of opinion from that meeting would speedily bring about that conviction in the mind of that gentleman of which he had spoken. He was sure in that case he would have their full and entire support. At present he did not see any particular distinction between the sentiments of the candidates on the question of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JESSE HOBSON, as holding a somewhat representative position, hoped the candidate would be able to give a distinct pledge on the Church-rate question. If he did not, he (Mr. Hobson) would be compelled to abstain from voting.

Mr. HODGSON, M.P., said there were three great questions of the day on which, as a member of Parliament, he had made up his mind—extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and the total and entire abolition of Church-rates. On the first and second of these points Mr. Wood's opinions were no doubt satisfactory to the great bulk of the Liberal electors of London. On the third point he could easily conceive that Mr. Wood's mind would pass through pretty much the same process as his (Mr. Hodgson's) had done while listening to the debates on the subject in Parliament. When he first entered the House of Commons he was by no means convinced of the propriety of abolishing Church-rates unconditionally, and he had only arrived at that conviction after great consideration.

Mr. CRAWFORD, M.P., counselled union among the Liberal party, and hoped they would show the Tories that they had no intention of allowing their four Liberal votes in the House of Commons to be reduced to two, which would be the practical effect of the election of the Lord Mayor. (Cheers.)

Dr. ABRAHAM said that, as a Liberal, he could not record his vote for any candidate who would not pledge himself for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates. (Loud cheers.) Surely Mr. Wood, as a Liberal, did not require to go to the House of Commons before he could make up his mind about them. (Renewed cheers.) If Mr. Wood was not sound on that point he (Dr. Abraham) believed he might as well go back to his own fireside, for he would stand no chance against the Lord Mayor.

Mr. MATTHEW FOSTER said that, whether Mr. Wood voted for their abolition or not, Church-rates were doomed as sure as the sun was above the horizon. (Continued interruption.)

Mr. WESTERN WOOD then came forward and repeated his statement that he could not pledge himself to vote for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates; but that he would exempt all Dissenters from the imposition.

Mr. DOD moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Wood, which was seconded by Mr. J. A. Hanky.

Mr. J. HOBSON proposed the following amendment:—

That the Liberal electors of the wards now assembled withhold their support for the present from Mr. Western Wood until they have a more decided expression of opinion from him on the subject of Church-rates.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. PEARSON, but on a division was lost by a large majority.

The original motion was then carried, as was also the following rider, on the motion of Mr. ROCHE:—

That this meeting desires to record its opinion in favour of the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

The passing of the resolution and rider was accompanied by great cheering.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in giving his vote for Mr. Wood, he was acting in accordance with the policy of the "Society for the Liberation of Society from State Patronage and Control," of which he was a member.

Sir ANTHONY ROTHCHILD, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, expressed his opinion that if the question of Church-rates, or any other question, divided the Liberal party, they would be sure to lose their fourth member.

The following effective letter has appeared in the *Morning Star*:—

Sir,—By what fatality is it that the Liberal leaders in the city have put forward as a candidate to succeed Lord John Russell a gentleman who declines pledging himself to support the Church-rate Abolition Bill, and who, I understand, actually professed ignorance of its contents, when questioned at the meeting reported in your columns of this day?

The idea of replacing Lord John, who has been screwed up to voting and speaking for total abolition, by one who has got no further than the idea of equitable adjustment, is simply preposterous. Why Lord Mayor Cubitt is for that, and if he be returned, instead of Mr. Wood, the only difference will be that he will vote against Sir J. Trevelyan's bill, while the professed Liberal would let it be defeated by refraining from supporting it.

Let warning be taken in time. I think I know enough of the City Dissenters to be able to assert that, if Mr. Wood cannot get further than this, they will not cross their thresholds to support him. Nay, more! I anticipate that they would prefer "letting in a Conservative"—if it be only to convince Liberal politicians generally, and Whigs in particular, that they are thoroughly in earnest in this manner, and do not mean, after fighting for abolition for five-and-twenty years, to allow the struggle to end in the perpetuation and strengthening of the Church-rate system.

It is miserable mismanagement like this which is eating the heart out of the Liberal cause, and enabling its opponents to gain strength at every fresh move. Church-rate abolition has gained one foe by the promotion of Sir Richard Bethell, and the installation of Mr. Palmer; and now Lord John Russell's elevation to the peerage is to be the means of adding another.

July 19.

PLAIN SPEECH.

A general meeting of the Liberal party is announced to take place on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, at the London Tavern.

Lord Mayor Cubitt has issued an address announcing his intention to become a candidate. The requisition to him continues to receive fresh names in considerable numbers. Up to Saturday evening, it was signed by about 5,000 of the electors of different shades of political opinion.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

On Saturday a meeting was held in the chambers of the Reform Association in Liverpool, to take into consideration the steps necessary to be adopted in reference to the election of an additional member to be conferred on the Southern division of Lancashire, by

the Appropriation of Seats Bill. It was stated that on the previous day a deputation from South Lancashire waited, by appointment, upon the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his private residence in Carlton-gardens, and presented a requisition signed by 7,788 electors. The following was Mr. Gladstone's reply declining the nomination:—

"11, Carlton-street-terrace, July 19.

Gentlemen.—I have had the honour to receive from you a requisition, signed by no less than 7,788 electors of South Lancashire, and among them by many names of great weight, which requests my consent to be nominated as a candidate for the third seat likely to be allotted by Act of Parliament to that powerful and populous division. I take a requisition thus signed to be rare in the history of elections, and to afford a certain expectation of success. To me it is peculiarly gratifying, inasmuch as it proceeds from the county of my birth, and likewise from a source which during the last 20 years has contributed, beyond any other, in guidance and influence, to the course of wise commercial legislation that has made the period memorable, and has alike conducted to the wealth and material power of the country, to the stability of its institutions, and to its friendly relations with other States and nations. Nor could I on any grounds become a candidate for a seat in Parliament more willingly, than when it is to be sought, as you propose, for the express reason that I have to the best of my ability, sustained and promoted this course of action, and, along with it, the enlightened policy with respect to foreign, and especially to Italian affairs, which has placed the name of England in its due association with the cause of peace, of justice, and of freedom, and has made the Administration of Lord Palmerston, in this capital point, a true representative, not merely of a powerful party, but of the great nation of whose affairs it is intrusted with the charge. I must, however, before accepting new duties, consider, and especially with reference to this peculiar juncture, whether I can undertake them without prejudice to those whose public interests are now placed in my hands. The divided state of opinion in the University to Oxford with respect to myself as one of its representatives, and the long series of contests, so unusual in academical history, of which I have been the occasion, might well suggest, and have suggested, the belief that I could, consistently with my obligations to my present constituents, and even with a view to the advantage of the University, seek to withdraw from the arena of so many struggles. Yet were I to entertain any such design, I could not quit those who, with so much generous indulgence, have returned me on six occasions during fourteen critical years, except in a manner which would enable me to feel that I had exposed them to no prejudice by the act. It may be enough to say that were I now to surrender the trust I hold, I should surrender it under circumstances unfavourable to the constituency, and likewise peculiar to the moment; among which I may mention these,—that the Parliament is still young, and that at this time such a change could scarcely be expected by a widely scattered, and at the same time a closely occupied body. After maturely weighing the question with a view to public interests, I have arrived at the conclusion that I should not by such a step serve the cause, of which you have in so conspicuous a manner selected my name as symbol. I must, therefore, with the warmest expressions of gratitude for the manifestation now before me, beg leave to decline the honour you propose to confer.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged and obedient servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.
To the Chairmen of the Liberal Registration
Associations of South Lancashire.

It is rumoured that the Tory party are amply provided with funds to contest the seat, and it is further said that the fact of Mr. Gladstone having declined to come forward has added greatly to their resolution and augmented their courage in preparing for a contest. Mr. Cheetham has consented to stand as the Liberal candidate, in opposition to Mr. Turner, and has issued an address. After stating that his own views of domestic politics are well known, he expresses his cordial approval of the foreign policy of the Government. He is in favour of economy, on condition that the army and navy are maintained in the most perfect condition of efficiency. Mr. Cheetham represented South Lancashire from 1852 to 1859.

ANDOVER.—Mr. Cubitt (the Lord Mayor), has intimated his intention to resign, in order to contest the City of London. Mr. Coles, a gentleman residing at Middleton-house, within four miles of the town, has come forward as a Conservative candidate. No opposition is announced.

SLEIGH.—Mr. A. E. Lockhart has intimated his intention to resign. Lord Henry Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleugh, comes forward as Conservative candidate, and the Hon. William Napier as Liberal candidate.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The report from the Select Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure was issued on Saturday. From a compilation from the estimates, embodied in the report, it appears that the Imperial military expenditure in the colonies proper, during the year 1860, was 1,715,246*l.*, and in the military garrisons and stations, maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial policy, 1,509,835*l.*; total, 3,225,081*l.* In addition to this, a sum of 369,224*l.* was contributed during the year by the various dependencies and colonies towards their military defence. The following are the general suggestions submitted by the committee, as arising from the evidence laid before them:—

That it is expedient to negotiate with the Colonial Governments as to the proportion of expense to be borne by them, but that the precedent established by Lord Grey in 1861 with respect to the Australian colonies, in attaining the terms on which alone Imperial troops

can be sent, may be gradually applied to the dependencies.

That the number of Imperial troops in the Australian colonies ought to be reduced.

That the settlers in New Zealand ought to rely for protection principally on their own resources, although it may be inexpedient at present to withhold assistance from them.

That the South African colonies, and all others similarly situated, ought to provide for their own security by local efforts, and that the settlers in South Africa should be called upon to contribute more largely than at present towards the military expenditure.

That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be borne in a greater degree by the colonial treasury.

That the 4,200 troops in the West Indies are there mainly to secure those colonies against internal disorder; that it is inexpedient that the duty of the police should be performed by Imperial troops at the cost of this country; and that the force now maintained in those colonies should be gradually reduced.

That the multiplication of fortified places and the erection of fortifications in distant colonial possessions, such as Mauritius, involve a useless expenditure, as the defence of such colonies depends mainly on superiority at sea.

That as the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile Power, it is desirable to concentrate the troops required for the defence of the United Kingdom as much as possible, and to trust mainly to naval supremacy for the protection of our distant colonies.

THE RECENT CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Hammack, of the Census-office, has sent to the *Times* the general results of the Census of the United Kingdom, now completed by the addition of Scotland. The army serving abroad and in Ireland and the navy and merchant seamen absent at sea are not included. The following contains the result:—

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1861.

	Population enumerated.		Increase in 1861.		Decrease in 1861.	
	1861	1851	Persons	Rate per cent.	Persons	Rate per cent.
England & Wales	20,061,725	17,927,609	2,134,116	12	—	—
Scotland	3,061,117	2,888,742	172,375	6	—	—
Ireland	5,764,543	6,563,385	—	—	787,842	12
Islands in the British Seas	143,779	143,126	653	—	—	—
Total of United Kingdom	29,831,164	27,511,862	2,307,144	—	787,842	—
			Net increase 1,519,302, or 6 per cent.			

Mr. Hammack says:—"According to the returns, 1,230,986 Irish and 823,837 natives of Great Britain emigrated in the decade. Notwithstanding this exodus and other circumstances calculated to retard the rate of increase, such as the Russian war, an epidemic of cholera, the Sepoy mutiny, commercial crises, and the strikes, we have a solid addition of more than a million and a half to the population of the United Kingdom—a fact sufficiently significant of the perennial vigour and progress of the country."

We briefly stated in our last the result of the census of Ireland for 1861, abstracts of which have just been issued. It appears that the total population of Ireland on the 7th of April was 5,764,543, less by 787,842 than it was in 1851, which is a decrease of 12.20 per cent. on the last decennial period. On the previous decade there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent. The diminution has been greatest in Munster, where it is 18 per cent., and least in Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The commissioners ascribe the decrease to emigration, as there has been no other powerful cause in operation, such as famine, pestilence, or war. From the report of the Emigration Commissioners, it appears that 1,230,986 emigrants left Ireland during the last ten years; and from the returns obtained by the Registrar-General of Ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were set down as "permanent emigrants." There is no system of registration of births and deaths, and therefore the efforts nature has made to fill up the void created by the famine cannot be known.

The portion of the returns expected with most anxiety was that which relates to the religious denominations, of which no return has been made since 1834. In obtaining these returns the enumerators met with every facility from the clergy and people, and as the commissioners have had only fifteen complaints about them, they infer that they are nearly correct. The following are the results:—Roman Catholics, 4,490,583; members of the Established Church, 678,661; Presbyterians, 598,392; all other persuasions, 8,414; Jews, 322. The total number of Protestants in Ireland is 1,273,960, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,216,623, or about 3½ Roman Catholics to 1 Protestant. In Ulster the proportions are—Established Church, 390,301; Presbyterians, 511,371; Roman Catholics, 963,687.

When the special census was taken in 1834, with the object of ascertaining the religious persuasion of the people, it was found that out of a population of 7,964,760 there were—Roman Catholics, 6,436,060; member of the Established Church, including Methodists, 853,160; Presbyterians, 643,658; other Dissenters, 21,882. The present return gives the Methodists separately, as numbering 44,532. If we add this number to the members of the Established Church in the census of 1861, we shall have 723,193. Comparing these figures with the returns of 1834 we obtain the following results:—During the generation that has passed since that census, the population of Ireland has diminished by 2,190,217; the Roman Catholic population by 1,945,477; the Church of England population (including the Methodists) by 129,967; the Presbyterians by 114,666. The other Protestant denominations have been diminished about one-half.

There is to be a paper started in Shetland, certainly the very Ultima Thule of journalism.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Court continue at Osborne. On Thursday the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, accompanied by Princess Isabella, arrived on a visit and left on Saturday. The Crown Prince of Prussia returned to Osborne on the same evening from Baden Baden. On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero, before her Majesty and family.

It is now definitely settled that her Majesty will arrive at Kingstown on the 23rd of August, and that she will stay at the Viceregal Lodge until the 28th. Although it was expected that her Majesty would hold a drawing-room at the castle, there is reason to believe that such is not the case.

The Duke of Buckingham is in a very precarious state of health. The Marquis of Chandos was summoned to town yesterday in consequence of the illness of his father.

The Bishop of Durham has been very dangerously ill, but during Sunday night such a change for the better has taken place as it is hoped will lead to his lordship's recovery.

It is stated to be the intention of her Majesty, by the advice of her responsible Ministers, to create Admiral the Hon. Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley a peer, by the title of Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred may be expected in England in about a week. The young prince will proceed at once to Osborne, and will enjoy a leave of absence of about a month.—*Court Journal*.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will give his customary dinner this day (Wednesday) to the principal officers of the House of Commons at the New Palace, the usual prelude to the close of the session.

Accounts have been received in town from Spa of the safe arrival of Lord Herbert. His lordship had experienced no fatigue by his journey, and felt somewhat stronger.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

Respecting the health of the Rev. Dr. Duff, of Calcutta, the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* says:—"The friends of this eminent and beloved missionary will be pained to hear that his health is very feeble, and he is often forced to recline while engaged in the discharge of his duties, and to seek modes of relief from the ailments which hang about him."

The Hon. Mr. Laing came home in the Pera, and also Sir John and Lady Bowring from Malta. We regret to learn that Sir John was so ill that he had to be carried on shore.

A movement has commenced in the Royal Society to offer the next presidency to Lord Brougham. Some leading fellows have already signed a requisition to his lordship.

Law and Police.

MR. BONWELL.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Thursday, Sir J. T. Coleridge gave judgment on Mr. Bonwell's appeal against the sentence of deprivation grounded upon his conduct in the case of Miss Yorath. The appeal was dismissed and the sentence confirmed. Sir J. T. Coleridge said Mr. Bonwell was the only person who seemed to be insensible to the guilt he had contracted, and he had come here in no spirit of repentance, but apparently solely actuated by the miserable desire for restoration to the profits of his incumbency.

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S AND THE BARON DE RUTZEN.—On Wednesday a singular case was heard in the Court of Arches, before Dr. Lushington, the dean, in which the Bishop of St. David's was the plaintiff, and the Baron de Rutzen, the defendant. The suit was instituted by the bishop against Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Park, near Narberth, Pembrokeshire, for having in 1844 decorated the parish church of Minwere, by causing it to be unroofed, and portions of the fabric to be taken down and removed, and by applying to profane uses the materials of the fabric and the fittings and ornaments without lawful authority. The answer of the baron to these charges was that his late wife was tenant for life of the Slebech estates, and also of the three perpetual curacies of Newton, Slebech, and Minwere; that subsequently to an order of Council of 1844, whereby those perpetual curacies were united into one benefice, he had ordered John Lewis, his gardener, to remove a portion of the roof of Minwere church, the roof being then in a dilapidated and dangerous state, by reason whereof divine service had not been performed in the church for two years previously; that subsequently to the union of the three parishes he and the baroness, with the tacit assent of the inhabitants of Minwere parish, in number about 46, determined that the new Slebech church, which was consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's in 1848, should, for the benefit and convenience of all concerned, be the only church for the inhabitants of the united parishes. In delivering judgment, Dr. Lushington said it was clear to him that the Baron de Rutzen had removed the church without lawful authority of any kind, and had thus for many years past deprived the parishioners of the opportunity of public worship. The order of the Court would be that Baron de Rutzen be ordered, at his own cost, within six months, to rebuild, restore, and reinstate the parish church of Minwere, with its fittings and ornaments, and that he be condemned in the costs of the proceedings.

THE BARON DE VIDIL AND HIS SON.—On Wednesday the renewed examination of the Baron De

Vidil, on the charge of attempting to murder his son, took place at Bow-street; but when the unfortunate young gentleman, for whom the greatest sympathy was felt, was placed in the witness-box, he declined to give evidence, stating in effect, that his object in obtaining the warrant was to protect himself and not to punish his father. As he persisted in this determination, Mr. Corrie ordered him to be taken into custody, but upon the medical men informing the magistrate that confinement in prison would prove extremely injurious to his health, he was permitted to return home with his friends, and the case was adjourned. On Friday the case was resumed. Mr. Pollock stated that, in consequence of the continued refusal of the young man to give evidence, he was instructed to retire from the prosecution, and to leave the matter entirely in Mr. Corrie's hands. Mr. Sleigh, amid some expressions of disapprobation, suggested that "the ends of justice would be entirely answered by the defendant being called upon to enter into sureties to keep the peace towards his son, M. de Vidil." The young man was then put into the witness box, and, in answer to the magistrate, expressed his determination not to give evidence. Mr. Corrie then stated his intention to adjourn the case until Monday, so that the Government might consider the question of the expediency, or otherwise, of prosecuting the baron on their own responsibility. He intimated that he should express an opinion to the Secretary of State favourable to his interference in the matter. On Monday the case was resumed, though the Crown has refused to prosecute. No counsel appeared for the prosecution, but additional evidence against the prisoner was brought forward by the police. The depositions of Rivers, who witnessed the assault, were, it will be remembered, taken at Twickenham. On this occasion, the persons who came up immediately after the occurrence, as well as the physician who was called in to attend the injured man, were examined. The prisoner was committed for trial, and bail was refused.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET TRAGEDY.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Roberts died of his injuries at the Charing-cross Hospital. Major Murray is going on well, but this is the very utmost that can be said as yet. At Bow-street, on Saturday, Mr. Sleigh applied, on behalf of the relatives of the late Mr. Roberts, for permission to have access to all the papers and documents belonging to the deceased gentleman which are in the possession of the police. Mr. Corrie said that at present he could not regard the matter as coming under his notice or jurisdiction. Mr. Superintendent Durkin, however, said he should have great pleasure in acceding to the request of the learned counsel. The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Roberts was opened on Monday by Mr. Bedford, the coroner. His body is stated to have presented a frightful appearance. There are fourteen distinct scalp wounds, besides the fracture of the skull and the left cheek-bone. One wound under the left ear is two-thirds of an inch deep. Several witnesses were examined, including the surgeons under whose care the deceased was placed on his admission to the hospital, two or three witnesses who saw Major Murray effect his escape from Mr. Roberts's office, and the sergeant of police who examined the room immediately after the deadly encounter. The most important evidence was given by Mr. Ransom, a managing clerk, at No. 16, Northumberland-street, who repeated the following statement made to him by Major Murray after the latter's escape. Major Murray said to him:—

I got on to a penny boat at London-bridge and came to Hungerford Market. Coming across the market Mr. Roberts raised his hat and said, "Have I not the pleasure of addressing Major Murray?" I said, "Yes, my name is Murray. What is your business?" Mr. Roberts said, "I understand you want to enlarge the capital of your hotel." I said, "I think there is something of the kind, but I am only one of ten directors, but if you will give me your card and address I will give you an answer on Saturday, between three and four o'clock." He answered, "My offices are close by, and my name is Gray." We walked down Northumberland-street, and passed into the office. I was asked to be seated, and we then talked the matter over. We were talking when I said, "Don't think anything about the money being advanced—don't take any notice—as we are in negotiation with another party." He then walked round to the escritoire, as I thought, to obtain some papers, as I heard some rumpling of papers. He however brought out a pistol, and shot me in the back of the neck. I felt a sting and heard the report. Two or three minutes elapsed and then I fell with my head close to the table. He walked away into the other room, and remained some little time. I then felt paralysed. When he came into the room again, I was just grasping the fender to raise my head, when he deliberately pointed a pistol and shot me a second time. He then stood over me for some time, and I said to myself, "I will sham dead. He has shot me twice, and if I move he will shoot me again." I laid for some little time and Mr. Roberts went into the next room. He came back again and looked at me, and then passed towards the window in a diagonal direction. I then rose myself up, grasped at the tongs, and as Mr. Roberts was turning round I sprang at him and gave him a blow with the tongs which knocked him down. I then knelt on his chest to hold him down, and Mr. Roberts seized them. We had a desperate struggle. I thought he was the strongest and was getting the upper hand of me, when I got a jug and threw it at him. I then turned myself round, when I saw some beer bottles. I seized one and beat and battered him about till it broke. I seized another one and served him in the same way. I held him by the left hand and beat him with the right. Roberts then released the tongs, and I beat him over his wrists and hands, and thinking I had quieted him I got up, but Mr. Roberts again rushed at me. We had another struggle together, and I forced him into the front-room

and closed the folding-doors. I then rushed to the window, threw it up, and called to two men who were in the yard, "For God's sake come to my assistance for I am being murdered." Witness proceeded: I saw the deceased and Major Murray coming down Craven-court about half an hour before. I saw Mr. Roberts that morning, when he nodded, and appeared the same as usual. I heard the pistol reports, but I took no notice of them, as I had heard them frequently before. He was frequently firing from his room. Major Murray said he had never seen Mr. Roberts before in his life.

The Major himself is stated to be very anxious to be examined, but as the room which he occupies at the hospital was not large enough to hold the jury his examination was deferred.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CASE.—CONVICTION OF MR. CHARLES WORTH.—Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, the Conservative candidate for the representation of Wakefield at the last election, was tried at the York Assizes on Saturday, on a charge of committing certain acts of bribery. He was found guilty on the first count, and the learned judge (Mr. Baron Martin) discharged him on the other counts. Mr. Fernandez, after another protest, gave evidence in this trial, and the Judge gave him some hope that the remaining portion of his punishment would be remitted.

TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.—John Holdsworth, of the Hawcliffe toll-bar, near Keighley, who shot his wife dead and wounded her brother, was tried at York on Thursday for murder, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, of which there appears to have been no doubt. He will be kept in confinement.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—At the Cambridgeshire Summer Assizes on Monday, Hilton, a farmer residing at Parson Drove, in the Isle of Ely, was put upon his trial on a charge of having murdered his wife. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and although repeatedly warned by the learned judge of the consequences of such a plea, he refused to alter it. Mr. Justice Wightman then, in very solemn terms, passed sentence of death upon the unhappy culprit.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—The Lords of the First Division have lately had under consideration the propriety of admitting certain documents, as evidence in this interesting case. Their Lordships gave their opinion that certain of the documents should be produced, but reserved their opinion on others.

Miscellaneous News.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather was wet and unsettled on Friday and Saturday in Norfolk. Saturday evening was especially stormy. The crops, however, are looking well, and harvest will be general in three weeks or a month.

EMIGRATION.—Of the 128,469 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom last year, 26,421 were English, 8,733 Scotch, 60,835 Irish, 4,536 foreigners, and 27,944 not distinguished. 87,500 emigrants left these shores for the United States; 24,302 for the Australian colonies; 9,786 for British North America; and 6,881 to "all other places."

MR. EDWIN JAMES.—At a parliament held, on Thursday evening, after many adjournments, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., was disbarred by the benchers of the Inner Temple, and that fact was ordered to be communicated to all the Judges of Law and Equity, and the other three Inns of Court. The *Havre* journals announce that Mr. Edwin James, the barrister, and his wife are staying at the Hotel Frascati.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Aberdeen steamer of this week brings to London a sarcophagus intended for the mausoleum at Frogmore. It is of blue granite of very fine quality. The principal part is formed from a block of some six tons in weight, hollowed out to the requisite depth entirely by the chisel, with great labour, after the surface polishing had been finished. The top is a splendid slab nearly four tons in weight. The effect of the whole is massive and striking.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Complaints with regard to the reappearance of the potato disease continue to be made in Lincolnshire. In places where the land is damp or shaded by trees it is said to be making rapid ravages. In Norfolk, Suffolk, or Cambridgeshire, few complaints are, however, put forward on the subject, although the potatoes are soft and watery in too many cases when brought to table. The *Northern Whig* states that the potato crop is still safe from the blight in Ulster, and the *Agricultural Review* bears similar testimony with regard to the midland counties of Ireland, through which the editor has been travelling with a view to ascertain the state of the crops.

M. DU CHAILLU AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—Acting upon the recommendation of Professor Owen, the trustees of the British Museum have purchased the principal objects in M. du Chaillu's collection of mammals for 500*l.*; a very good sum, it must be admitted, to pay for what has been called a "heap of rubbish," and which has been said to be destitute of any novelty. The sum, however, assumes more moderate proportions when we recollect that the same trustees, on the recommendation of the chief of the zoological department, acquired the young gorilla and the adult skeleton now in the Museum for nearly 200*l.* The selected specimens include the "King of the Gorillas"—the large specimen stuffed by Mr. Wilson, which has lately been exhibited at the rooms of the Geographical Society; the younger specimen, called "Joe" in M. du Chaillu's lecture, and another skin; also the skin of the "Bald-headed Ape," the new Antelope and the African Manatee, with their skeletons, and the skins of some smaller

animals. The valuation of these specimens (which is really very moderate) was made by Mr. S. Stevens, whose opinion in such matters is justly held in high respect by the officers of the British Museum. The skull of the Manatee is very curious, and, in the opinion of Professor Owen, more resembles the fossil Halitherium (of Malta and Darmstadt) than any other living animal. The purchase of M. du Chaillu's collection of birds is still under the consideration of the trustees.

DREADFUL CASE OF WIFE MURDER.—On Friday afternoon, a frightful and evidently premeditated murder was committed at New Barns, Town Malling, Kent. John Atkins, a farm labourer, had been married to his wife about seventeen years, during which he had, under the influence of jealousy, repeatedly treated her in the most brutal manner. Mrs. Atkins was the mother of thirteen children, only three of whom survive. Atkins' fellow-labourers, being aware of his jealous temperament, were accustomed to "chaff" him, which enraged him the more, and he vented his ill-humour on the poor woman. Three weeks ago the man had been thus plagued, and he went home and ill-used his wife, tearing successively no fewer than three dresses from her person, and at length turned her out of doors and threw a quantity of water over her. On Friday last he deliberately murdered her under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. He was immediately taken into custody. At an inquest on the body, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Atkins, who will be tried next week at the Kent Assizes at Maidstone.

THE MASTERS AND THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—Messrs. Cubitt and seven other large firms reply (in the *Times*) to the letter of Mr. Hughes and his legal friends who stated the case of the men on strike. The masters say:—"Although it is now stated that the present movement is not for what is termed the 'nine hours system,' the change resulted entirely from the renewal of that agitation. Payment by the hour is intended solely to remove this cause of strife for the future, and there is no wish to deprive the carpenters of their customary allowance for sharpening tools, or any other trade, of privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed. The assertion that masters wish the men to work longer than ten hours per day, except in cases of emergency, we emphatically deny. It would be manifestly unjust to submit to arbitration a question practically settled to the entire satisfaction of the great majority of the men, and only now kept alive by the agitation of a few members of the Trades Unions. In justice to the men in our employment, we indignantly deny the statement that they are inferior workmen."

TESTIMONIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.—On Thursday a meeting was held at Fendall's Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, for the purpose of taking steps to present the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., with a testimonial in recognition of his "persevering, able, and successful exertions during twelve years, as president of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge." Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., presided; and amongst those present were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. White, M.P., Sir C. E. Douglas, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Messrs. D. N. Chambers, John Cassell, G. W. Petter, Hunt, Lucas, &c. On the motion of Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., seconded by Sir C. Douglas, M.P., the gentlemen present resolved themselves into a testimonial committee, with power to add to their number, and to appoint an executive committee having power to appoint local committees. Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was cheered upon entering the room, said it gave him much pleasure in being able to be present, in order to show his appreciation of the talent and exertions of Mr. Gibson. He believed there was a general feeling throughout the country that some recognition should be made of Mr. Gibson's services; but their efforts would have no success whatever unless a working power was applied; and he saw around him gentlemen of just the kind to make it a success if they devoted themselves to the subject. Mr. White, M.P., proposed, and Mr. Ashurst seconded, a resolution to the effect that the subscriptions should not exceed 1*l.*, which was agreed to.

PROPOSED INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.—On Saturday a meeting was held at the Mansion-house with the view to found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis an institution for the suitable reception and care of persons afflicted with incurable maladies. The Lord Mayor acted as chairman. From an authorized statement laid before the meeting it appears that in England and Wales 270 hospitals and other institutions exist at the present time for the cure of disease. In England of three only out of the many forms of incurable disease, 80,000 persons die annually; 5,500 of cancer, 9,800 of dropsy, and 64,000 of tubercular diseases; and of these it is estimated that 50,000 are absolutely destitute. To meet this great and crying want there exists but one hospital in England, and that of recent date. It is therefore intended to establish another home for the reception of incurables, but not for such as are fit objects for parochial relief. The cause of the proposed institution was warmly advocated by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Bevan, the banker, Mr. George Moore, the eminent merchant of Cheapside, Dr. Brady, M.P., Dr. Stewart, Colonel Cust, and the Marquis of Townshend. Mr. Moore referred, at some length, to the operations of the Royal Hospital for Incurables. One of its rules was, that every applicant for admission was to be visited at his or her own home before election to the foundation; and he dwelt with natural pathos upon the painful and lasting impression which those visits had left on

his mind. He added that it had pleased God to place him in a position to do good, and he desired to do good. For those reasons his sympathies would always be riveted to the Royal Hospital, though, for reasons which he gave, he had been constrained to retire from its Board of Management. As a result of the meeting a code of rules was adopted, and a carefully selected Board of Management was appointed. Donations to the amount of 1,400*l.* and 575*l.* in annual subscriptions were announced at the close of the proceedings.

Literature.

Lectures on the Apocalypse. By FREDERICK D. MAURICE, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

Those who are most familiar with the writings of Mr. Maurice will, we think, agree with us, that he never appears to so great an advantage, either as a profound thinker or a practical teacher, as when engaged in the direct exposition of Scripture. In the lectures on "The Old Testament," the "Kings and Prophets," the "Unity of the New Testament," and the "Gospel by St. John," we find him at his best; and, though his characteristic views of the relation of Christ to men, of the Redemption announced by the Gospel, and of the nature of the kingdom of God, are present, with all their peculiarities and defects (as we think), even these are advantaged both negatively and positively, by being brought into direct contact with that Holy Word, towards which Mr. Maurice is always so deeply reverent,—negatively, by being saved from the exaggerated assertion to which he is prone—and positively, by being connected with the authoritative teachings in which they are assumed to be plainly disclosed or germinally contained, so that the truth that is in them may be the more readily considered, and tested, and brought to clearness. But never has Mr. Maurice been more reverent, more careful for the letter of Scripture, more discerning of the purpose of the Spirit, or more sober and practical in his teaching, than in this volume on the Apocalypse—that very portion of Scripture which has been proverbially the field for the wildest vagaries and extravagancies, and the most daring impertinencies and presumptions, of a crowd of conflicting expositors, who have created every possible kind of feeling towards the book, from that of superstitious dread of it, as the anticipative history of the world—a mere "book of fate"—to that of contempt for it as a fantastic and nonsensical dream. The breeding of both fanatics and infidels has been promoted by the historical, the millenarian, and the personal-reign interpreters of the Apocalypse. Very little has been written on the subject that has the marks of knowledge either of the structure or the symbolism of the book; less still that manifests good common sense, or clear perception of a meaning that is of any service to the life of the Church, and the realisation of the actual presence and unfolding of a kingdom of God. Among recent English works, Mr. Godwin's edition of the text, and Mr. Porter's *Christian Prophecy*—vague in conception, and diffuse, and tame in the conveyance of thought, though that work be—have done more to help the inquirer for the ever-present spiritual significance of the Apocalypse, than any besides. Mr. Maurice has done still more—not always, in our opinion, catching the full meaning of the symbols, and not unfrequently failing to represent truly the combinations and the suggested thoughts; but always with more insight, more religious adherence to the plain meaning of language, and with more valuable results in spiritual and practical instruction, than we have found in other interpreters.

Mr. Maurice is no controversialist; he does not give an account of any of the schemes of interpretation devised for this portion of Scripture,—does not defend the views he takes in contrast with the theories and speculations of others. The conception he has formed of the purpose and plan of the book forbids all attempts at minute parallels between its visions or its sentences, and events and persons that either have been or shall yet be,—forbids all attempts at calculating the times and seasons and occurrences of the future. The principle of interpretation adopted is the sound and reverent one, that John writing this Prophecy, and affirming "the time is at hand," used words in their simple, natural sense; that the end of an age was then approaching, respecting which he had no exaggerated anticipations; and that we, accepting his statements simply, may find a perpetual meaning in them, full of seriousness to our own and to every age. Mr. Maurice's fullest statement of his principle is the following:—

"I take the words in their most direct and straightforward sense. I believe that the time of which St. John wrote was at hand when he wrote. I as little suppose him to have been mistaken about its nearness, as I suppose him to have been a wilful deceiver. I do not, however, admit the promise to be less good for the

seventeenth, or eighteenth, or nineteenth centuries, because I suppose that events occurred in the first century which were of transcendent importance; which denoted the termination of an age; which deserved to be described as the Apocalypse of Jesus Christ the Son of God. Before I could hold that this passage was emptied of any of its worth or reality to us because the revelation was made centuries ago, I must change the meaning of one of the words that occur in the course of it; or at least, I must abandon the Scriptural interpretation of that word for a vulgar heathen interpretation of it. St. John speaks of the words of this PROPHECY. Were Prophecy a mere announcement of future events—had it no other force than that which the Babylonian soothsayers and prognosticators gave to it—I should confess at once that when an event had occurred, any prophecy which has to do with that event is exhausted, except, perhaps, as an evidence for the fidelity of the predictor. But the Jewish prophets, so far from desiring to be identified with these soothsayers and prognosticators, regarded them with horror, and protested vehemently against those of their countrymen who, while mimicking their acts, dared to adopt the sacred language, 'The burden of the Lord,' or 'The Lord hath said.' Prophecy, according to their use and understanding of it, is the utterance of the mind of Him who is and was and is to come. Events, days of the Lord, crises in national history, were manifestations of His everlasting mind and purpose. The seer was to explain the past and the present; only in connexion with these did he speak of the future. He told what curses men were bringing upon themselves by transgressing the laws which individuals and nations were created to obey. He told how the purposes of the Divine Will were developing themselves in a regular progression in despite of the opposition of all self-will. He told how they would move on steadily till all that God designs for man, for this universe, for His own glory, has been accomplished. This is Prophecy, if we take our notion of it from the books which we receive as authoritative, if we do not contract and distort them that they may fit some conception which we have derived from another source. But if it is so, why should an event that has passed be less full of might and significance to us than one that is to come? If we can find an interpreter to tell us what its signification is, may not that signification be of the profoundest interest to one period and another? May not each period get some glimpse of it which another had not? May it not connect that glimpse with events of which it has the experience, events passing in God's world, events therefore subject to the same law, the consequences of similar doings, pregnant with results not dissimilar to those which the Prophet has discoursed of? Surely there may be a blessing upon the hearers and readers of his oracles, though they believe that his oracles were not ambiguous; that he never trafficked with words in a double sense. Surely times may be at hand to men in every generation which may render it most needful that they should try to enter into the meaning of the times which were at hand in his generation. Surely as an age, or, as we sometimes call it, a dispensation of God, advances towards its consummation, the need may become greater, and the hope that we shall be permitted to profit by past illuminations and past mistakes and confusions, greater also."

We shall not attempt to indicate the application of this principle to the successive visions of the Apocalypse; but, selecting the lecture on "The Opening of the Seals," as furnishing some of the most valuable fruits of the author's just method of interpretation, will extract a passage which we entreat our readers to compare, for naturalness, worthiness of divine suggestion, and definite value to the religious life of men, with such expositions of the same passage as may be found in the works of popular expositors.

"The Lamb opened the second seal, and there came forth another vision. 'I heard the second beast say, Come and see. And there went out another horse that was red: and power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another: and there was given unto him a great sword.' A vision from which an optimist would turn away, but which a prophet must look steadily at, for it is the vision of facts. This red horse of tumult, of civil war, of mutual hatred, does stand forth before the eyes of men, does rise up in every time of the world's history. I need not say how wildly that horse was plunging in the days after the death of Nero, and before the establishment of Vespasian. I think, too, that there is a significance in the living creature who called John to contemplate the vision. There is a lion-worship among men; there is a calf-worship among men. The former connects itself with the admiration of mere conquering strength; the latter connects itself with prostration, degradation, moral slavery. Each is evil because it is a divided worship. The triumphant beast is revered by the consciously strong; the feeble beast is revered by the consciously weak. The strength becomes cruelty and tyranny; the weakness becomes meanness. The Lamb will raise men out of one as well as the other. And this miserable aspect of humanity, like that gorgeous one, is a step in the revelation of Him as the King of kings and Lord of lords."

"And when He had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine."

"The third beast had the face of a man. We have here not a vision of war at all, in either of its forms, either in the grand one which it takes when we think of a Nebuchadnezzar, a Timur, a Napoleon, or in the wretched one when we look upon the mere rending in pieces of countries or families in some civil commotion. The images here are all of peace. The sword is changed for the balances. Men are studious about barter and exchange. They are tender of the oil and wine. And so they think that the qualities of the beast have all been thrown aside; they are humane and civilised. But, alas! for the manhood which belongs to the anti-brutal condition of society! The animal is gone; what has taken his place? The oil and the wine are more precious than he who uses them; what the measure of wheat and barley shall cost is more than the life and heart of those who sow and reap them. It is said that St. John heard

those early cries—those notes of merchandise—from the midst of the four living creatures. What can that mean? I think it clearly means this, brethren, that we picture to ourselves a heavenly world which is not interested in the doings of the earth, which stands altogether aloof from it; that the heavenly world which was revealed to St. John enters into all the concerns of men, the highest and the lowest; is not indifferent to the needs of the most insignificant creature who feeds or starves below; is not indifferent about our sordid ways; but deserves to raise us above the scorn of anything which is human, however low it may appear in the eyes of vulgar pride, above the reverence of anything that is inhuman, however splendid it may appear in those same eyes."

In the interpretation of the vision of the "Dragon and the two beasts," Mr. Maurice gives us his most important historical passage. Recognising that the language of the 12th chapter, taken literally, compels us to think of the actual birth of Christ—the "Man-child"—as in some sense the commencement of the crisis described, he fixes on the establishment of the Roman military despotism after the battle of Actium, as synchronising with the birth of the Son of David; and indicates the progress of the different stages of that despotism, until it came forth in its form of consummate brutality in the person of Vitellius, in whom, accordingly, he sees the wild beast, the earthly counterpart of the dragon, or self-willed, destructive power, from which the beast derived his seat and authority. The whole passage is worthy of attention; though it were easy to raise a crowd of objections to it.

There is no violation of Mr. Maurice's principle of interpretation in thus finding the first beast in an historic tendency; for it is the essence of his method to give the words of John a literal interpretation and an immediate application: but there seems something of incongruity in that personalising of the first beast to which Mr. Maurice inclines, and the taking the second beast for an influence only, namely that of corrupted religion. On the much and foolishly disputed question of "the number of the beast," Mr. Maurice's suggestion is ingenious, and as good, at any rate, as most others; and he himself is "far from saying that it is satisfactory, and will rejoice to exchange it for any simpler one that may hereafter be discovered." It seems to us too remote and fanciful; and scarcely to meet the requirements of the context.

"In counting the number of this name, I cannot help noticing how continually the number seven occurs in this book, and what a meaning is always attached to it. Whether the prophet speaks of the seven candlesticks, the seven Spirits of God, the seven eyes, or the seven horns of the lamb, the idea which is presented to us is that of perfect unity involving perfect distinctness. To the mind of a Jew—why should we not say to the mind of an Englishman—the week is the simplest, and yet the profoundest illustration of this unity: the six days and the one day making the complete whole: the day of rest giving the interpretation, and purpose, and harmony to the others; connecting the order of times and the life of man, with the Being who made all things, and made man in His own image."

"Now suppose we found the number six used to denote that beast who embodies the antichristian principle—who is at the head of the kingdom which is opposed to the kingdom of God—we should at once, I think, compare it with this perfect number, and should conclude that it was the symbol of a society, of which man, not God, was the head, a society in which there would be a number of atoms without a centre, work without a Sabbath. Suppose, then, we have not one six, but a succession of sixes, six in units, six in tens, six in hundreds, may not the intention be the same? It is as if he had said, 'Here is the number which denotes what is divided, in opposition to what is united. Repeat this number as often as you will, you do not arrive at unity. You have lost the secret of unity, the spiritual bond; no material accumulations will be a substitute for it. How to find a unity which does not depend upon the repetition of numbers; how to bind the toil of the six days with the rest which completes it, and gives it its meaning: this you may learn if you will behold the next vision; if you will look at those who are surrounding, not a wild beast, but a lamb, who have not the name of a destroyer, but the name of their Father written on their foreheads.'"

It will perhaps be expected that we should describe or illustrate our author's view of passages so interesting and so controverted as those relating to the Trumpets and the Vials: and we will therefore give a brief passage in which the essence of that view is contained, though we regret to be unable to follow it into its full details.

"Any ordinarily attentive reader will perceive a great resemblance between the events which were said to follow the blowing of the trumpets and those which are here seen to follow the pouring out of the vials. When the first four trumpets sounded, the earth, the sea, the rivers, the sun were smitten. Here we read of the same calamities in the same succession. The river Euphrates is connected with the sixth trumpet and with the sixth vial; the voice, 'It is finished,' accompanied the seventh trumpet as well as the seventh vial. There are several minute differences, to which I may refer presently. There is one leading and startling difference which seems to determine the purport of the respective visions. When the fifth trumpet sounded, a star fell from heaven upon the earth, the bottomless pit was opened, locusts came forth, which did not hurt the grass or the trees, but only those men who had not the seal of God on their foreheads, which did not kill them, but tormented them for five months. The fifth vial 'was poured out upon the seat of the beast, and his kingdom was full of darkness,

and they gnawed their tongues for pain.' That the trumpet imported the downfall and ruin of a great spiritual dynasty, and the moral and spiritual misery which is consequent upon such a fall, I tried to show you when I was occupied with that subject. That this vial imports the perdition of a dynasty not spiritual at all, but essentially brutal, though once, it may be, upheld by spiritual sanctions, the words themselves would teach us, if no light fell upon them from previous or subsequent passages. Everything so far would appear to favour that method of considering these prophecies which I have adopted. The trumpets would be all announcements of the fall of the spiritual centre of the old world; they would point to Jerusalem. The vials would concern what I may call the material centre of the old world; they would point to Rome. But they would not concern Jerusalem and Rome at different epochs of history; they would denote a crisis through which the two cities were passing within the same three or four years."

The eighteenth chapter of the Revelation describes the fall of Babylon; and while it is maintained that the prophecy had reference to Imperial Rome of a certain epoch, it is held by Mr. Maurice to have a large and general meaning not possible to be confined to any calamities which befel the mere city of Rome; and he says:—

"We read of the destruction of Babylon, not of Rome, because the destruction of Babylon, not of Rome, was in the mind of the prophet, and of Him who taught the prophet. We read of the destruction of Babylon, and not of Rome, because the words were strictly true respecting the Babel polity of which Rome had become the centre, and would not have been true concerning the mere city, contemplated either as a city of walls or as a city of men. We read of Babylon, and not of Rome, because the subject is a system which had been working for generations, not in one country, but in all countries, and which was to bear its sentence in that generation. We read of Babylon, and not of Rome, that we may not identify that system with one place—be the place as evil as it may—but may study it in all its forms and aspects, may be sure that wherever it has existed, does exist, or shall exist, it is essentially the same."

The description of the pride and ambition, the greediness and trade of the Apocalyptic Babylon, is followed by the wail and lamentation of the kings of the earth, and the merchants, and the shipmasters, and the sailors, for her destruction; and Mr. Maurice makes an admirable use of the passage in the following remarks:—

"The particularity of this description constitutes its worth. Comprehend the 'odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and fine flour,' in some general phrase which shall express the disappearance of material prosperity, and you transport us into a region of vagueness; the actual cries of the merchants, and the shipmasters, and the sailors, are not heard. I should only weaken the impression of the passage if I commented upon it. There are just one or two words in the midst of it which throw light upon the whole. The traffic is in 'beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and the souls of men.' There is no distinction in the articles; they are all contemplated alike as items in a bill of lading, as subjects for barter. The last are chiefly precious as instruments for the production and exchange of the others. They are a part—the least significant, but a necessary part—in the great system. They must be ground into atoms in the whirl of this social machine; they consume a certain portion of food; individually they pass away; their places are supplied by others that will perform the same jobs. And the kings of the earth, as well as the merchants, and the shipmasters, and even the sailors, cannot understand how it should be otherwise; how society should ever be constituted on a different principle from this. For those who draw profit from the labour that is done, for those who do the labour, it is equally difficult to conceive how men should be more than hands for moulding certain things out of one shape into another shape, or heads for directing the operations of those hands. It is not only a class of tributaries or serfs whom the rules of the earth reduce to this condition. They are themselves tributaries and serfs. The vision is of a state of society in which they have lost the power of considering that they have any function upon earth but to use 'odours, and frankincense, and fine flour, and wine, and sheep, and oxen,' in different combinations. It is a world of restless laziness; all asking to be idlers; all contemplating some distant time when they shall succeed in obtaining so much more of the goods of the earth than their neighbours, that they shall be able simply to eat, drink, and be merry. But these children do not find the end of the rainbow for all their running; the serfdom goes on; the merriment is to come; the capacity for it grows every day less."

We have mentally noted many passages of which we can now give no specimen, in which application is incidentally made of the prophecies or principles of the Apocalypse to the conditions and tendencies of modern society, to the duties and dangers of the Christian Church, and to the problems of the spiritual life, and which contain some of the most excellent and valuable of the author's thoughts. These vary in character from such a profound and practical view of prayer as we find in pp. 359 *et seq.*, to a very speculative and disputable suggestion of the nature of the dominion of the departed over the condition and destiny of the earth in association with the dominion of Him who is the first-born from the dead.

We do not by any means say that this book is an exhaustive or fully satisfactory exposition; but we decidedly regard it as richly fruitful in suggestions for the spiritual interpretation of the Apocalypse; and as one of its author's most valuable productions.

REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Evil and God: The Mystery. Second Edition. *The Christ of History.* Third Edition. By JOHN YOUNG, LL.D. (London: W. Allan, Stationers' Hall-court.) These are now well-known as two of the most original, profoundly reasoned, and beautifully written works in our recent theological literature. We have not a word to alter or to add to commendations that we have before given, with much emphasis, to Dr. Young's services on the side of Faith, and to the literary excellence of his works. He avails himself of the republication of "The Mystery," to explain that its purpose has been by some misapprehended:—that he makes no attempt here to furnish a solution of the Mystery; but only inquires what it really is, and where it really begins. He hopes no more than to have accomplished what many an honest and perplexed mind will account a great benefit—the moving it back, however inconsiderably, and the gaining of some additional advance of light upon the darkness. "The Christ of History" we rejoice to see in a third edition: and hope a work so exquisitely fitted to the inquiries and tendencies of our times may make a yet deeper impression on our young thinkers and our honest doubters.—*Evidence of Christianity derived from its Nature and Reception.* By JOHN BIRD SUMNER, Archbishop of Canterbury. A New Edition. (London: Hatchard and Co.) This book, known for forty years as occupying usefully, if not very powerfully, its own particular department of the Christian Evidences, is now re-issued with such revision as adapts it to existing controversies. We believe the alterations are comparatively small; but are unable at the moment to ascertain by comparison with the prior edition:—the text, however, as well as the appendix and the preface, bears marks of a re-consideration of the subject relatively to the modern objections, that are now best known, by those who do not understand them, by references to the "Essays and Reviews." Dr. Sumner considers that volume to be without power to disturb established faith, but calculated to leave a certain order of minds in much doubt and perplexity. He speaks of it as "a volume which insinuates that the leading events recorded in the Bible have been disproved by recent discoveries in science and history; which casts doubts upon the received interpretation of Scripture as irreconcilable with 'scientific criticism'; and which rejects as wholly incredible the testimony on which the Gospel revelation was made known to the world, and is now received by Christians." Perhaps Dr. Sumner does not fully appreciate the new form and plausible force of the rationalistic tendency represented by the work he so justly condemns; and can hardly be considered to have met it as it requires to be met in argument. But he has done almost a better service, for that great mass of persons by whom questions of criticism can never be grasped;—he has shown "that the foundations stand sure"; and that though "the idea of an external revelation may be repudiated, supernatural interference with the order of nature be pronounced incredible, still there remains a miracle which defies all doubt, and refutes all sophistry—The Christian Religion exists."

Cleanings.

A sharebroker says, the best paying line at present is Blondin's rope.

Mr. Lever, M.P., who some years ago visited Vienna with Mr. Roebuck, has published a pamphlet entitled "Austria; her Position and Prospects."

The recent Paris Census shows that no fewer than 23,000 persons are employed on photography and photographic processes in that city.

In the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, there is a steam-lift for taking the guests to bed, which is said to have cost 10,000 dols., or more than 2,000*l.*

During the Parliamentary Session, Mr. Ayrton, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, has spoken seventy-five times in committee of supply.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have, we hear, abandoned their intention of starting their designed penny weekly magazine, *Our Daily Life*.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake has discontinued his *Reasoner*, to commence in August the *Counsellor*, a monthly magazine "on secular, co-operative, and political questions."

The French described the battle of Aboukir as a drawn battle. "Well," said Nelson, "they are quite right—only they drew the blanks and we the prizes."

The fourth volume of M. Guizot's "Personal Memoirs," published by Mr. Bentley, containing a narrative of the events at the critical period of the Eastern question, is now ready.

The "Great Globe" has disappeared from Leicester-square. Its materials were sold on Wednesday. The model of the earth sold for 900*l.* It is sixty feet in diameter, and 188 in circumference.

The *Austrian Gazette* says that the gold rose enriched with diamonds, which the Pope annually offers to one of the Princesses of Europe, is this year destined for the young ex-Queen of Naples.

A schoolboy having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie—"Why did you work his lesson?" "To lessen his work," promptly replied the youngster.

Mr. J. M. Ludlow will write the seventh of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s Tracts for Priests and People. It will consist of two dialogues—the first, "On Laws of Nature and Faith therein," and the second, "On Positive Philosophy."

"In my time, Miss," said a stern aunt, "the men looked at the women's faces instead of their ankles!" "Ah! my dear aunt," retorted the young lady, "you see the world has improved, and is more civilised than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding."

In a Bristol (United States) paper a young widow lady advertises that she is desirous to meet with an affectionate and good-tempered partner who can offer her a comfortable home. A gentleman of colour not objected to, from forty-five to fifty years of age.

The following advertisement recently appeared in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*:—"Wanted a curate, of evangelical views, without any Tractarianism, who is no smoker, and does not take snuff, who is of sober habits, and has a good voice, to undertake all the parochial duty in a town with a railway station; Stipend 96*l.*"

Messrs. Longman will publish immediately "The Comets: a Popular Treatise," by Francis Arago, reprinted from Arago's "Popular Astronomy," translated by Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., with a preface, and a brief account of the comets discovered since the original publication of the translation, now added by Robert Grant.

THE SPEAKER TAKING AN AIRING.—The *Illustrated News* "Sketches in Parliament" contains some remarks on the heavy tax on the endurance of the Speaker involved in the recent all-night sittings of Parliament:—"One morning the Commons had sat until half-past three; every member had gone; the last cab had departed from Palace-yard, when a belated individual who was issuing from the House was conscious of a tall figure, with a peculiar appearance about the legs, wrapped in a cloak, pacing up and down in front of that side of the semi-quadrangle on which the clock tower stands. It was the Speaker, who, without waiting to change those nether integuments which seem to be in some way connected with the British Constitution, had sought to inhale a few puffs of that which goes by the name of air in London before seeking that repose which he had so hardly earned."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BLANDFORD.—July 17, at 4, Telford-terrace, Herne Bay, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Blandford, of a son.

GOODMAN.—July 21, at No. 14, Lansdowne-villas, New Brompton, the wife of James Frederic Goodman, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KILBURN—MILNER.—July 10, at Albion-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. E. A. Redford, Mr. A. F. Kilburn, accountant, of Darlington, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late John Turner Milner, Esq., merchant, of the former place.

PAYNE—ALEXANDER.—July 11, at the Congregational Church, Watton, Norfolk, by the Rev. Henry Cope, Mr. Payne, of London, to Susanna Lane Wright, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Alexander, of the above place.

MORSE—BROWN.—July 10, at Crossbrook-street Congregational Chapel, Chesham, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, John Morse, youngest son of William Morse, Esq., of Waltham Abbey, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Frederick Brown, Esq., of the same place.

MILNER—SKELTON.—July 11, at Barton-le-street, by the Rev. J. Gabb, the Rev. John Milner, Primitive Methodist minister, Pickering, to Miss Caroline Wilson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Skelton, of Conesthorpe, near Castle Howard.

FERGUSON—ANDERSON.—July 11, at Dundonald Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John McNaughton, A.M., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Robert Ferguson, Esq., Maryville, Sydney, to Mary, eldest daughter of David Anderson, Esq., Strand-town House, Belfast.

GROVE—BUSWELL.—July 12, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. James Murrell, Mr. Frederic Dorrer Grove, Walsall, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Buswell, of Kettering, builder.

SILK—NELMES.—July 13, at Broadmead Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycraft, Mr. Thomas Silk, of Glasgow, to Miss E. Nelmes, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Nelmes.

ASBURY—BENNETT.—July 16, at the Tabernacle Chapel, Hanley, by the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch, the Rev. Samuel Ralph Asbury, B.A., missionary to Mirzapore, India, eldest son of Samuel Asbury, Esq., Cleveland House, Hanley, to Sara, third daughter of Henry Bennett, Esq., Brooklyn, New York.

COOPER—NEWBURY.—July 17, at Mayer's-green Chapel West Bromwich, by the Rev. J. G. Jukes, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Bain, Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Bilston, to Fanny Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Charles Newbury, of West Bromwich.

KIELL—WOOD.—July 17, at Denbigh-road Chapel, Bayswater, by the Rev. W. Morley Punsan, George Middleton Kiell, Esq., of Kensington-park-terrace, to Eleanor Jane, second daughter of George Wood, Esq., of Grahamstown.

FRANCIS—MASH.—July 18, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. John Raven, Mr. Wallis Eglinton Francis, Edgware-road, London, to Ellen Henrietta, third daughter of Mr. James Mash, of Ipswich.

KENDALL—MILLEN.—July 18, at New College Chapel, Hampstead, by the Rev. N. Hall, LL.B., the Rev. H. Kendall, to Miss Margaret Millen, both of Darlington.

ROBERTS—CLARK.—July 18, at the Congregational Church, Bushy, near London, by the Rev. A. H. New, the brother-in-law of the bride, Thomas Roberts, Esq., of Liverpool, to Eliza Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Henry Clark, Esq., of Bath.

McCLEUR—WARD.—July 20, at the New Tabernacle, Old-street-road, by the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A., Mr. C. McCleur, wine merchant, of Hoxton, to Maria Ward, of Shepherdess-walk.

BUTTERWORTH—BOSTOCK.—Recently, at the parish church, Middlewich, Cheshire, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wood, Mr. John Butterworth, Dresden, near Longton, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Bostock, of Sandbach.

DEATHS.

THORP.—July 8, aged sixty-six years, Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. William Thorp, of Yardley, near Birmingham, and granddaughter of the late Rev. John Thomas, formerly,

and for nearly fifty years, the revered minister of the Pithay Chapel, Bristol.
BATHURST.—July 14, at Burley, near Leeds, Harrietta, youngest child of Frederick Baines, Esq.
WIGG.—July 13, the Rev. S. Wigg, for forty years the highly-respected and beloved minister of the General Baptist congregation of Friar-lane Chapel, Leicester.
D'RYNCOURT.—July 31, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Blake Palmer, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Erincourt, of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire, aged seventy-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The market for English securities was on Saturday depressed, opening in the morning at a decline of an eighth, the full amount to $\frac{1}{4}$, and the market closing at the lowest point. The fall was owing partly to the debate in the House of Commons on the question of ceding the Island of Sardinia to France; yesterday, however, there was a rebound. The total advance attained by the funds amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and was maintained at the close.

To-day a further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Consols has taken place. The favourable accounts of the growing crops and the increasing easiness of money are giving strength to the quotations. Consols are 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 for Money, and 90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Account. The New Threes are 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Reduced, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long Annuitants, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, March, 10s. to 5s. dis. Bank Stock, 229 231. India 5 per cent. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Loan Scrip, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; and India Debentures 12s. to 7s. dis.

Further arrivals of specie have been announced this morning from Australia, viz., 116,624 $\frac{1}{2}$ by the Dover Castle, and 200,082 by the Donald McKay.

Continued quietude prevails in the general Discount Market, owing to the limited inquiry for commercial purposes, and the rates still range as low as 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for superior descriptions of mercantile securities, while exceptional transactions are recorded in bills having only a short period to run on still easier terms.

Continued quietude prevails in the Foreign Market; but prices remain without alteration.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been of a very limited character; prices, however, have in some instances shown increased firmness. Great Westerns have improved to 71. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Western to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Easterns to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eastern Counties have receded to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Westerns to 96; and Vale of Neath to 93. In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings business has continued dull. Great Luxembourg realise 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western of Canada, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian have declined to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Indian Peninsula to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue inactive. National Provincial of England have advanced to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Ottoman Bank to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Peel River Land realise 48; and Peninsular and Oriental 70.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces are more cheerful. At Birmingham there has been a partial revival. Orders have come in from different quarters; a portion of these are from the Brazils. The general Continental trade exhibits more animation; the tool-makers have just received orders from Spain for the class of implements used in the construction of railways. Other manufacturers have inquiries after various descriptions of goods suitable to the French markets. The manufacturers of fancy goods are also doing a little better. There is a corresponding movement in other branches. At Bradford, staplers being more inclined to sell, prices on the whole are rather in favour of the buyer. The worsted trade of Halifax mends but slowly. Rather more business is doing in piece goods, both plain and figured, for autumn and winter wear. At Huddersfield there is a little more activity. At Leeds more business is doing at the warehouses. As there are some good orders on hand for Canada and Germany, and the prospects of the home trade are good, the woollen manufacture of this locality is improving. The wool trade is rather quiet. In Leicester business is generally healthy; but still, both in the town and neighbourhood, there are many hands only partially employed. There is not much change in yarns, and spinners produce cautiously, taking care not to overstock the market. The report from Manchester, dated the 20th, is as follows:—

The activity of the market has gradually increased during the past week, both in piece goods and in yarns, and prices have continued to rise. The impulse which has been given to trade in the last fortnight has failed to give manufacturers a corresponding feeling of relief, because the movement is largely traceable to the warlike news from America, causing excitement in the market for the raw material. Although the price of cloths has risen, buyers have disputed every shade of advance, the state of the foreign markets obliging them to be fully on their guard. In many cases the complaint is made by producers that their small margin of profit has been again diminished by the necessity of buying cotton at the present high price, while they have so much difficulty in gaining the smallest advance for their fabrics.

The Nottingham foreign trade is very flat. As respects the home demand there is no improvement to report. At Sheffield trade continues to be more depressed than for many years past. Two or three houses in the steel trade receive limited orders from America for steel for warlike purposes, but in other respects nothing is doing for that market.

The Gazette.

Friday, July 19, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

HEARD, E. J., and WALTER, J. J., Norway-wharf, Wapping-wall, packing case manufacturers, July 20, August 30.
SMITH, J., Hope-wharf, Macclesfield-street, City-road, carman, July 29, August 30.
WHELFLEY, W. W., London, iron merchant, July 29, August 30.
BALLARD, W., Faringdon, Berkshire, woolstapler, July 30, August 30.

SMITH, J., Guildford, builder, July 30, August 30.
MASON, J. G., Stamford, Lincolnshire, tinsmith, July 30, August 30.
MAY, E., Birmingham, engineer, August 2 and 23.
ASPIN, W. T., Burslem, wine merchant, July 29, September 2.
PERRY, T. F., and WILSON, J. E., Bridgnorth, and Claverley, Shropshire, timber merchants, August 5, September 2.
BANNISTER, SARAH, Leominster, wool dealer, July 31, August 28.
MALKIN, W., Macclesfield, wine merchant, August 1 and 29.

Tuesday, July 22, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

GIBB, W., Southampton, fishmonger, August 2, September 6.
WINE, J., Stourbridge, victualler, August 2 and 23.
TURNER, G., New Bedford, Nottinghamshire, brewer, August 8 and 23.
HILL, G., South Milford, Yorkshire, grocer, August 2 and 30.
PROCTOR, W., New Wortley, Leeds, builder, August 2 and 30.
WILKINS, T., New Wortley, Leeds, stone mason, August 5, September 2.
SHEDDALL, J., Walk-upon-Deane, Yorkshire, auctioneer, August 3 and 31.
WALTON, W. P., Kingston-upon-Hull, corn and seed merchant, August 14, September 11.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 17.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£25,361,795
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	10,711,795
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£25,361,795

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	3,383,112
Public Deposits ..	2,946,205
Other Deposits ..	13,317,958
Seven Day and other Bills ..	649,500
	£24,849,775

July 18, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLE?—This question has frequently been discussed, and much difference of opinion has prevailed on the subject. Within the last few years, however, extensive experiments made in this country with one of the most remarkable curative agents of modern times—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—have incontrovertibly demonstrated that this remedy is not only successful in arresting the progress of consumption in its early development, but also in curing this dire disease in its more advanced stages. The following communication from Allen G. Chatterway, Esq., the eminent Surgeon of Leominster, testifies to the unequalled efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now (1860) the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male) hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportmen."—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PHYSICAL STRENGTH. For the proper development and nourishment of the human body, it is essential that the functions of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels be performed with order and regularity. Holloway's remedies readily ensure both. The powers of the stomach are greatly augmented, and good gastric juice secreted in abundance when this Ointment is diligently rubbed twice a day over the pit of the stomach. The Pills and Ointment enable it to extract all the food's nutritive matter, and to thoroughly digest most articles of diet. Holloway's preparations not only preserve the frame from "wear and tear," but stimulate it to store up nervous energy, as necessary to vitality as the mainspring to a watch.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 22.

Our market was scantily supplied with English wheat this morning, but the arrivals of foreign wheat continue large. English wheat was in moderate request, at the rates of this day's night. For foreign wheat we had no demand—retail for consumption, and also for export, and a fair extent of business was done at last Monday's rates. Flour was in good supply and met a fair inquiry at previous prices. Beans and peas were without alteration. Barley, although difficult to move, is not cheaper. The oat trade was steady at the rates of Monday last; really good sweet heavy corn realising rather more money. Cargoes on the coast are held with firmness, and wheat is selling at late rates. Indian corn at 6d per qr advance.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	34 50 65	Dantsig ..	57 70
Ditto White ..	34 68	Konigsberg, Red ..	52 70
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	52 57
Yorkshire Red ..	34 63	Rostock ..	55 68
Scotch ..	—	Danish and Holstein ..	—
Rye ..	30 3 8	East Friesland ..	—
Barley, English ..	30 37	Petersburg ..	—
Scotch ..	—	Riga and Archangel ..	—
Malt (pale) ..	52 75	Polish Odessa ..	—
Beans, manzan ..	30 36	Marianopol ..	—
Ticks ..	30 36	Taganrog ..	—
Harrow ..	31 41	Egyptian ..	—
Pigeon ..	43 47	American (U.S.) ..	53 60
Peas, White ..	35 39	Barley, Pomeranian ..	26 33
Grey ..	36 40	Konigsberg ..	26 33
Maple ..	40 44	Danish ..	26 33
Boilers ..	35 39	East Friesland ..	26 33
Tares (English new) ..	—	Egyptian ..	26 33
Foreign ..	—	Odessa ..	26 33
Oats (English new) ..	17 24	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	—
Sack of 280 lbs.,	45 55	Pigeon ..	—
Linseed, English ..	—	Egyptian ..	34 35
Baltic ..	—	Peas, White ..	34 40
Black Sea ..	—	Oats—	
Hempseed ..	—	Dutch ..	19 27
Canaryseed ..	—	Jahde ..	—
Olive-seed, per cwt. of		Danish ..	21 25
112 lbs. English ..	—	Danish, Yellow feed ..	21 25
German ..	—	Swedish ..	21 25
French ..	—	Petersburg ..	22 24
American ..	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.—	
Linseed Cakes, 12 0s to 12 10s		New York ..	27 29
Rape Cakes, 6 0s to 6 10s per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	43 45
Rape Seed 30 0s to 35 0s per last		Carrawayseed, per cwt. ..	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 22.

A full average supply of foreign stock was on offer in to-day's market, in but middling condition. Sales progressed slowly at barely stationary prices, to slightly reduced rates. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately good as to number, but somewhat deficient in quality. Prime Scots, crosses, and shortboms sold freely, on former terms; but inferior breeds were a dull inquiry, at in some instances, 2d per stb less money. The best Scots realised 5s per stb. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 1,550 shortboms, &c.; from other parts of England, 1,300 various breeds; from Scotland 200 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 150 oxen and heifers. About an average supply of sheep was in the market. Downs and half-breds commanded a steady sale, at extreme rates. All other breeds, however, moved off slowly, at late quotations. The best old Downs were worth 5s 4d per stb. We were fairly supplied with lambs. The best breeds were taken off readily, at full currencies. Inferior lambs were heavy, at about last week's prices. The supply of calves was good, and the real trade was in a sluggish state at stationary prices. There was a very limited inquiry for pigs, at last week's quotations.

Per stb. to sink the Oxf.

A. d. s. d.		A. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled ..	4 4 to 4 10
Second quality ..	3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown ..	5 0 5 6
Prime large oxen ..	4 4 4 8	Lge. coarse calves ..	3 6 4 0
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 10 5 0	Prime small ..	3 2 3 6
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 4 3 6	Large hogs ..	3 10 4 0
Second quality ..	3 8 4 0	Neatam. porkers ..	4 0 4 8

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 22s to 30s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 22.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale here are only moderate, and the trade generally ruled firm, at very full prices.

Per stb. by the carcass.

A. d. s. d.		A. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef ..	3 2 to 3 6	Small pork ..	4 8 to 5 0
Middling ditto ..	3 8 4 0	Inf. mutton ..	3 8 4 2
Prime large do. ..	4 2 4 4	Middling ditto ..	4 2 4 4
Do. small do. ..	4 4 4 6	Prime ditto ..	4 6 4 8
Large pork ..	3 10 4 4	Veal ..	3 2 4 0

Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, July 22.

TEA.—The market has continued very inactive, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the coming sale, without any material change in prices.

SUGAR.—Only limited transactions have been entered into; full prices, however, are sustained for the better qualities, the demand for home consumption having slightly improved; in the refined market there has been an active business doing, and late prices are well supported.

COFFEES.—There has been a fair demand for plantation Ceylon, and late quotations are current for good and fine qualities, while inferior sorts are a shade cheaper.

RICE.—The market has improved for good and fine qualities of East India, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained.

SALTSTICKS.—The dealings have been unimportant, with little change in value.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 20.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Good samples of endive and artichokes are received from France; also apricots and green figs, greenhouses in large quantities, and new apples and pears; the latter come from Lisbon and Oporto. Several cargoes of West India pineapples have also arrived. Peas are plentiful. Grapes fetch fair prices. Of strawberries there is a good supply from the open ground. Cherries are also everywhere plentiful; also Asparagus, French and broad beans, young carrots, and new potatoes; may also now be obtained, the latter fetch 1d per lb. Cucumbers are coming in more plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Pelargoniums, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,431 Brins butter, and 2,365 bales tallow; and from foreign ports 18,310 casks butter, 1,987 bales of bacon. We have little alteration to notice in the Irish butter; the business transacted was but moderate. Foreign declined 5s. to 6s. per cwt. Irish bacon met a slow sale, at little or no alteration in value. Hamburg sold well.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 22.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes continue on a moderately extensive scale; but the receipts of foreign are very limited. Compared with last week, the demand has decidedly improved, and prices are well supported. Shaws are selling at from 60s to 80s, and Regents 100s to 120s.

HOPS, Monday, July 22.—The accounts from Mid and East Kent report a further improvement in the plantations of those districts, but from the Weald of Kent and Sussex we have no better reports. The duty is estimated at 115,000 to 120,000. Mid and East Kent, 90s, 150s, 210s; Weald of Kent, 80s, 130s, 180s; Sussex, 75s, 90s, 140s; Lewes, 120s, 160s, 210s.

SEEDS, Monday, July 22.—The market for seeds remains quiet, without inquiry, values remaining unchanged. There is very little cloverseed on sale, and none wanted until October can be formed of this year's crop. New white has been shown from Hamburg of moderate quality. Trefoils are quiet, and not asked for. The unsettled weather may injure the quality. Canaryseed remains at previous rates; the samples offering being so inferior, no one likes to hold any of such over.

WOOL, Monday, July 22.—The public sales of colonial having commenced heavily, at a decline in the quotations of from 1d to 2d per lb, the demand for English qualities has fallen off, and, in some instances, the currencies have had a drooping tendency. The supply on offer is increasing, and there is less inquiry for export purposes.

OIL, Monday, July 22.—Lined oil is in good request, at 51s per cwt on the spot. Rape and seed oils move off freely, at higher prices, and fine palm may be had at 4s per cwt. Fish oils are a slow inquiry. American spirits of turpentine 51s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 20.—The transactions in flax have been very limited, at last week's currency. For all kinds of hemp the demand has ruled heavy, at about previous currencies, clean Petersburg being worth 94 per cent. Jute has been in slow request, at barely late rates; but coir goods command a steady sale, at full prices.

COALS, Monday, July 22.—Market firm, with an advance on last day's rates. South Hettone 19s 6d, Lambtons 19s 8d, Freeman Hartlepool 19s, Kelloe 18s 6d, Hettone Lyons 17s, Eden 17s 6d, Turnstall 17s, Hartleys 16s 8d, Braddlys 16s 6d—Fresh arrivals 42.

TALLOW, Monday, July 22.—Our market continues dull, at further reduced rates. P.Y.C. being quoted to-day at 43s per cwt in all positions. Rough fat 2s 7d per stb.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock ..	Casks. 13710	Casks. 15492	Casks. 19584	Casks. 30787	Casks. 50006
	58s 0d	48s 9d	53s 8d	53s 9d	49s 0d
Price of Yellow Candle ..	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
	1768	2337	727	1000	1788
Delivery last Week ..	8877	7528	5953	11427	7288
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	889	2691	2651	1588	1036
Arrived last Week ..	9433	11464	13393	15100	6485
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	50s 6d	50s 6d	50s 6d	50s 6d	50s 6d
Price of Town Tallow ..					

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,**

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of **CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,**

a list of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly prevented against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
19, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by **BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.** They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Fount, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d. per box.

GOOD NEWS TO MOTHERS.

CHILDREN are generally troubled with worms. M. D. M. JENKINS, Chemist, Medical Hall, Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales, has invented a very simple, certain, and effectual remedy.

They are small sweet cakes; the children will eat them with as much pleasure as they eat a biscuit. A little girl of mine, two years of age, took one of them, and in less than five hours, was delivered of twenty-one long worms. I made a trial of them upon two others of my children, and they had the most astonishing effect. I wish all the world to know of this valuable remedy.

J. WILLIAMS,
Independent Minister, Newcastle Emlyn.

Sold in Packets at 9jd. and 1s. 1jd. each, by post 1s. and 1s. 5d. each, stating age. Sold wholesale by all the London and other wholesale houses, and retailed by all respectable chemists.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—New Theory. (Medicines superseded).Nervous Debility and its train of evils, such as Self Distrust, Timidity, Pimply on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Thoughts of Suicide, Depression, and entire Prostration of the System, &c., immediately checked and speedily cured by the **NEWLY-DISCOVERED PATENT APPLIANCE.** Advice and instructions post free on receipt of Two Stamps, by Dr. Watson, U.S., F.R.S., President of the Medical Reform Society of Great Britain, No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

Consultations daily from Eleven till Two, and Six till Eight, on all those ailments and infirmities peculiar to youth, manhood, and old age, which tend to embitter and shorten life.

For distinguished qualifications vide Diplomas.

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, and by Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR: an Oriental Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while, by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, rashes, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defect, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," and beware of spurious articles under the name "KALYDOR."

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Secondals, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 3d., 4d., 8d.; and Tins, 1s., 5s., and 9s. 6d.

Considerable extra advantage is allowed upon the sale of articles similar in appearance, to encourage their being recommended in place of Patent Corn Flour, to support which practice was rufulous appointments are made use of. It is therefore respectfully suggested that families should observe that no other kinds are substituted for BROWN and POLSON'S, of which the "Lancet" states (July 24, 1858), "This is superior to anything of the kind known"—an opinion indisputably confirmed by scientific tests and public appreciation.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.**BALDNESS PREVENTED.**—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!** GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diequemar's Melanogens, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**
The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

. The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81, Barclay-street, New York.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

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